The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVI., No. 19. Whole No. 681. NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

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W.M.Rul.lkoetter. 1903

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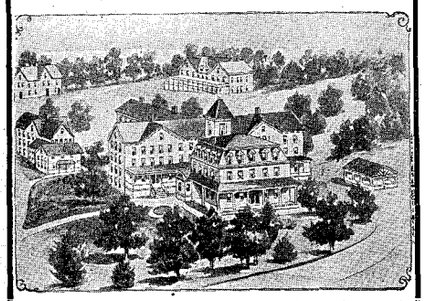

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Wechkutonebit"—
("Fair tree-fungus
Fair tree-fungus
Sits with mouth open,")

which is the signal song unto all wood birds, and insects to go to sleep. And so at dawn of day, when his song rang out, they all arose. One morning saucy Sexkatu, the flying squirrel, climbed the tree, wanting it for his own home, and ordered Lappilatwan forthwith to leave. But Lappilatwan could not go where his friends could not hear him sing. So he quietly refused Sexkatu, whereupon the squirrel waxed angry and began to gnaw at the branch where was the nest of Hamwesuk of the stinging wasps. Out from their wigwam they came swarming, madly stinging Sexkatu, till well nigh a-dying, he fell to the ground. Ere long red squirrels, gray squirrels, striped squirrels, flying ones came running all in a band, crying "Lappilatwan must leave this tree, must be put to death!" Then came flying from their wigwams, whizzing wasps, valiant mosquitoes, humble hornets, the great horse-flies, even merry midges, all to the rescue of Lappilatwan. All day the squirrels and insects met in battle, till the sunset call when the warriors went to their wigwams. In the morning Sexkatu assembled his army and thus spoke: "Last night in dreaming this was revealed to me: If in battle one of you can touch for an instant Lappilatwan ever so lightly, before he sings us the summons to sleep we shall conquer, failing we are defeated." Then began the second day's battle. Dire was the slaughter. Many a horse-fly beheld no more his wife and children, many a dying bumble-bee chanted his death song. Fiercer and fiercer raged the battle, the warriors heedless of the ending day, when over the forest rang the loud summons,

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVI., NO. 19 NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1903. WHOLE NUMBER, 681

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOME VIEWS OF MISSOURI CORRUPTION.

MORE than one "Purchase Exhibition" is going on in Missouri, so a newspaper paragrapher notes. One is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, the other to the purchase of Missouri legislators; and the latter seems to be attracting about as much attention as the former. Two grand juries, one in St. Louis and the other in Jefferson City, have been investigating charges of bribery in the state legislature, and the results to date lead the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) to remark that "a worse despotism of fraudulent force and gross corruption has never been known anywhere under what is called constitutional government." The investigations are under the direction of Attorney-General Crow and Circuit Attorney Folk, who prosecuted the corrupt members of the St. Louis house of delegates last year. Several men, including four state senators, have been indicted; Lieutenant-Governor Lee has resigned his office and turned state's evidence, and W. J. Stone, who recently succeeded George G. Vest as United States Senator from Missouri, is made prominent in the investigations for the alleged part he played in securing the passage of the "Alum bill" in 1899. There is no direct charge that the senator took any part in the affair beyond his action as attorney for the trust.

The present scandal, it is said, began when the "Alum bill" was introduced in the Assembly in 1899. This bill prohibited the sale or manufacture of baking-powder containing what were claimed to be deleterious substances, one of these being alum; and as the baking-powder made by the baking-powder "trust" was the only one free from alum, the result of this bill was to give the trust a monopoly in Missouri. Its sales in that State are said to have amounted to $3,500,000 a year. Senator W. J. Stone is alleged to have acted as the trust's attorney, and as the agent of a "health association" secured the passage of the bill. Two attempts were made to repeal the law, but it is declared that the trust thwarted the efforts by bribery. Another effort was made during the recent session of the legislature, and then came a display of $1,000 bills which led to the investigation and the indictment of the baking-powder trust's "legislative agent," Daniel J. Kelley. Mr. Kelley, it is alleged, was engaged in handing out $1,000 bills to legislators to prevent the repeal of the "Alum law." Lieutenant-Governor Lee received a check for $1,000 to influence his vote. This he kept for a short time and then turned it over to Circuit Attorney Folk as evidence. The lieutenant-governor has since resigned, but a few days before handing in his resignation he appeared before the grand jury in St. Louis, and told that on March 20, 1901, he received, in the presence of five state senators, $10,000 from Mr. Kelley for distribution; becoming alarmed, he gave the money to Frank Farris, one of the five state senators, who gave $1,000 to each Senator present. The rest of the money was divided between Lee and Farris. Regarding Lee's course, the Holden *Enterprise* says:

"The actions of Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee in the baking-powder scandal are hard to understand. He has tried to make a virtue of necessity. His possession of the $1,000 check, received indirectly from the baking-powder trust, was concealed for several weeks after the investigating committee of the House of Representatives and the Cole County grand jury had questioned him about legislative boodling. It has developed since that he knew all about the dishonest transactions of two years ago, and there is no doubt remaining that he was deep in the conspiracy to prevent the repeal of the baking-powder law at that time. Those facts assume a still greater share of ignominy in view of his pharisaical letter protesting that he opposed legislation in favor of alum because it was deleterious."

Senator Stone, on April 20, addressed the annual convention of the Missouri Democratic Press Association, in Kansas City, and made an explanation of his connection with the baking-powder legislation. He denounced the daily papers of the State and declared his own innocence of any part in the "boodle" scandal, or of any part in the passage of the anti-alum law, asserting that he did not know for nearly a year that it was enacted. As private attorney, he said, he had assisted in the enforcement of the state pure food laws. In closing his address the Senator said: "I hope God will wither my hand, palsy my tongue, and burn my heart in the flames of hell before I will intentionally dishonor any position to which the people of Missouri assign me." Many of the papers, Democratic as well as Republican, receive Senator Stone's disavowal with incredulity. "Senator Stone seems to be as deep in alum boodle iniquity as any of them," remarks the Marion County *Herald*. The only difference is that "he has probably refrained from the commission of any act that might land him in jail. The others haven't. He was not more honest than they—just more cautious." Other Missouri papers are requesting the resignation of Senator Stone, and of members of the legislature who are under suspicion. The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) says:

"In the Missouri state senate John A. Lee, its presiding

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officer, has confessed to the crime of bribery. Yet there are senators, his associates, of whose equal guilt there is no more doubt than if they had confessed to the public as he has. But if the senate were to be called in extra session to-morrow, either to impeach John Lee or to consider any other matters of state, those same 'boodlers' would sit brazenly to purge the commonwealth of corruption or to appropriate the public moneys.

"There should be more resignations. Or, if senators protest their innocence in spite of moral certainty of guilt, the laws should be so amended that the governor could suspend from active participation in the State's affairs officers who have been indicted by a grand jury. If they were innocent, they could demand a speedy trial for reinstatement. Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, but a suspicion of guilt sufficient to rest an indictment upon should deprive the person of his official prerogative until his real character had been determined by a trial jury. The public has some rights as well as the individual."

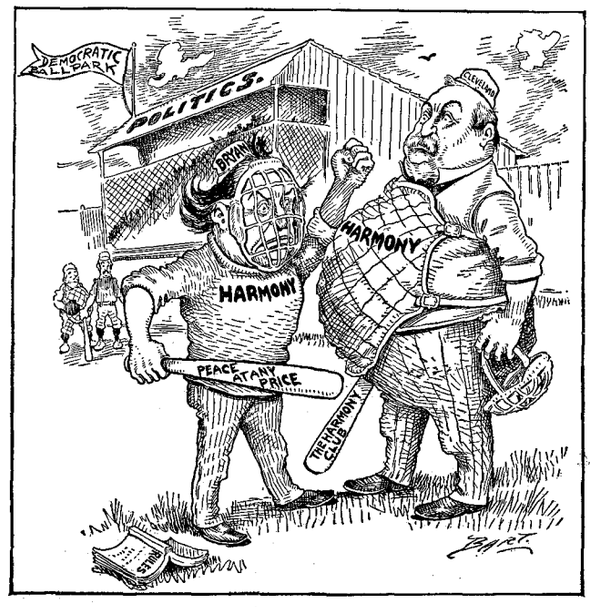
The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) declare that the State of Missouri is not dishonored, because these scandals have been exposed, and they remark that the "house-cleaning" sets a good example for other cities and States.

IS MR. CLEVELAND A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY?

A FEW Democratic newspapers have recently come out strongly for Grover Cleveland as the best candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. The New York *World*, during the past two or three months, has been publishing editorials favoring Mr. Cleveland's nomination; and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in a column and a half editorial, declares that he is the "only man who could beat Theodore Roosevelt." Dr. St. Clair McKelway, who is the editor of *The Eagle*, recently returned from a trip to the South, and he remarks that the inspiration for this editorial came from the conversation of men of all classes in the South who attended the recent educational conference in Richmond, Va. He believes that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland is demanded by the influential public sentiment of the South as well as by the conservative interests and the rank and file of the party in the North. The editorial in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, mentioned above, contains the following paragraphs:

MISS DEMOCRACY—"What! Are you coming back?"
—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

"Mr. Cleveland's fitness for the Presidency can not be questioned. His paramount superiority as a candidate to any other Democrat has been made by no arts of politics, by no devices of machines, by no agreement among managing politicians, but by the simple fact of his consistency, his civic courage, his practical sense, his elevated patriotism, and his unique ability to see, to sense, and to say what the people need, what they would have, what they should do, and what should be done, for them and with them, in pursuance of their order, by those to whom they intrust the political action which will express their political will. . . . The gravitation toward him now is unmistakable. It is growing hourly and daily. The East attests it. The North recognizes it. The West is stirred by it. The South is alive with it. The Democracy of the whole nation is not only conscious of it, but is vivified by it, and sends its hopes and its prayers forward in its behalf.



PLAY BALL!
The players are ready, but the umpires insist on discussing the last game.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"Moreover, he is far stronger than his party. And his party, with him and with the Independents, whose pillar and bulwark he is, would prove to be far stronger than its Republican adversary. There could be no Democratic errors charged up against him. For them his responsibility ceased when he laid down the Presidency. . . . In short, Grover Cleveland is to-day the only Democratic alternative to Theodore Roosevelt, as the assured Republican Presidential candidate in 1904, and those who do not appreciate the fact will appreciate it the moment they give their thought to the situation as it exactly is, and as it is daily becoming more and more apparent.

"In our opinion Grover Cleveland can and should be nominated for President in 1904, by the Democratic national convention, as the only man who can assuredly lead the party to victory then."

Mr. Bryan in *The Commoner* and Henry Watterson in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* have been attacking Mr. Cleveland bitterly for the past few months; and it is likely that they will strongly oppose his nomination. There is no question that Mr. Cleveland "occupies a warm place in the hearts of a very large number of American people," comments the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), but "we have not brought ourselves to look upon him as an available man for another Presidential nomination, and we greatly doubt whether he would care for such an honor, even if it were tendered to him." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* and *Mail and Express*, both Republican, believe that Mr. Cleveland, if nominated, would surely be defeated. That Mr. Cleveland could be elected next year is "scarcely within the realm of probability," says *The Commercial Advertiser*, for "if the Bryan influence were not strong enough to prevent his nomi-

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nation, it would be strong enough to prevent his election." *The Mail and Express* says:

"He [Mr. Cleveland] enjoys the unusual distinction of seeming stronger with the people when out of power and responsibility than when clothed with those attributes of popular confidence. He was weak in 1888, after his first term; and weaker in 1896, after his second term. Those who regard him as strong to-day ignore the fact that he holds that position in the national mind where forgetfulness of the past is regarded as a duty to the one living man who has passed the goal of every American's highest ambition, and who is therefore presumed to look out upon his country and its interests from a place that harbors neither the conflict of individual ambition nor the prejudice of partizan creed.

"Mr. Cleveland with Presidencies and Presidential candidacies forever behind him is one man; Mr. Cleveland with Presidencies and Presidential candidacies still in his mind and view is quite another. All hats are off to the former. If the country has to express its opinion of the latter through the ballot-box, those who force it will invite the most humiliating experience that any ex-President of our country ever suffered."

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT ON CRUELTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANY, if not most, of the American newspapers have formed such well-defined and firm convictions in regard to our Philippine policy that an incident like the Miles report, which was given out last week, does not affect their views in the slightest degree. The anti-imperialist papers commend the general and condemn, for the thousandth time, the war on the Filipinos; some of the expansionist papers assure the general that he is mistaken, and inform him that he is a disgrace to the uniform he wears. Thus the Pittsburg *Post* declares that "there has been nothing more odious or disgraceful in our history, whether of wars with whites or savages," than "the inhumanity and cruelty of the Americans in the conduct of the war"; while the Baltimore *Herald*, on the other hand, says that "it will be hard to convince the American people that our soldiers are not as humane and as honest as any on earth."

The paragraphs in the general's report that are made the principal subject of comment are the ones dealing with the charges of cruelty by the soldiers to the natives. His treatment of this subject is summarized as follows in the despatches from Washington:

"On the subject of cruelty shown to natives General Miles says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed. At Lipa a party of citizens headed by the acting presidente met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities.

"They declared that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water-torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged sixty-five years, named Vicente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged into his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death.

"They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

"General Miles looked at the building, which was one story in height, 18 or 20 feet wide, and possibly 60 or 70 feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds:

"'I have no reason to disbelieve their statements; in fact, the instances of torture and the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports.' Concerning the failure to receive the statement, he says:

"'Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time.'

"He then refers to other cases. On the island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, that two officers, Captain Samuels, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and Lieutenant Fester, Nineteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laoag, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death.

"'At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieutenant Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Ouison he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out, and that they either did not or could not do as directed.

"'One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four, respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but, so far as I know, no official report was ever made of the circumstance. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, Civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn, and McKeen were participants.'"

After relating several other similar instances, General Miles says that he addressed an order to the commanding general of the Philippines calling attention to the reports of atrocities, and directing that any orders that would encourage any act of cruelty be annulled. General Miles also declares that the acts of reconcentration by General Bell were in direct violation of the law, and condemns similarly the sale of rice at a profit to the reconcentrados by the army officers.

Along with this report of General Miles, the War Department issues several statements by bureau chiefs which are in the nature of replies. Judge Advocate Davis, who deals with the charges of cruelty, says that the instances set forth by General Miles have been investigated by court-martial, or are now under investigation. In regard to the sale of rice to reconcentrados, he says that the profits on the sale of rice were turned over the the insular treasury and used for the relief of cholera and famine victims.

The Miles report "is all a matter of hearsay," declares the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, while "the good intent of the Government and its agents in the Philippines, civil and military, has been amply vindicated, notwithstanding Miles." And the New York *Mail and Express* says that "General Miles has provided a disgraceful finish for a military career which might have been an honorable one but for his own jealousy, perversity, and littleness." A defense of the army that is more calm and temperate than most appears in the following editorial in the Washington *Star*:

"It is inconceivable that there should be any continued reign of terror in the islands on account of the persistent misconduct of American officers. The opportunities for disclosing the truth are too many and too open to permit any length of period marked by such detestable conduct. The American army standards are not lower than they used to be. Indeed, it is to be believed that those standards are higher while the army is confronted with this exceptionally difficult and novel task. The checks upon the wanton cruelty of officers and men are severe. It is a matter for congratulation that after a supposedly thorough inspection tour of the islands the general commanding the forces should have been enabled to find only this series of old cases which have been so carefully winnowed by the prosecuting officers of the War Office."

Turning now to the anti-imperialist comment, we are told by the Hartford *Times* that the Miles report "is a dark and shameful chapter in the history of 'benevolent assimilation.'" The Baltimore *News* can "almost hear the sardonic laugh of the Spaniard" as he compares our Philippine record with his, while

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the New York *World* believes that Weyler "would find himself a congenial guest" at many a mess-dinner party in the Philippines. Our rule there has been a long, black record of brutality, torture, and murder," says the Springfield *Republican*, and "the real odium, despite our imperialist contemporaries," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "rests, not with those who expose our misdeeds, but with those who commit them."

FRANCHISE TAX LAW SUSTAINED IN NEW YORK.

SOMETHING like fifteen million dollars in back taxes and twenty-two millions in added borrowing capacity, so the newspapers reckon, is granted to New York city by the unanimous decision of the State Court of Appeals, on Tuesday of last week, affirming the validity of the state franchise tax law. The rest of the State will gain about one-fifth as much. The millions that the other States of the Union may gain, as the movement for taxing franchises spreads, has not been estimated. The New York law was passed in 1899, under the urgent insistence of Governor Roosevelt, and has been in litigation ever since, the picturesque feature of the litigation being the fact that ex-Senator David B. Hill, chief counsel for the corporations, has been fighting the law on the ground that one feature that was inserted in it at his special request is unconstitutional. In the original form proposed, the assessment of the franchises was to be made by local assessors. No sooner was this form adopted by the legislature than Senator Hill, as counsel for the corporations, induced Governor Roosevelt to call the legislature together in extraordinary session and have the law amended so as to provide for assessment by a State board of tax commissioners, on the plea that so large a task could not be well performed by the many disconnected and inharmonious local assessors. When this change was made, Mr. Hill took the position that assessment by a state board was unconstitutional, and he has been fighting the case in the courts on that ground for four years. Now the highest court in the State decides against him. He is contemplating an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but it is the unanimous opinion of the press that to fight the case further will be a waste of time. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"The lawyers will wiggle to the end, but, we feel sure, without avail. Perhaps David B. Hill will recover from the slight of a unanimous decision against him, made by the vote of the judges whose fortunes he has sometimes presumed to hint he held in the hollow of his hand, and go to Washington to tell the justices of the Supreme Court what an inexperienced blunderer and demagog he thinks the President of the United States to be. If so, it will be an interesting occasion."

Senator Hill argued that the power to assess has always been in the hands of officers elected by the people, and as the state constitution says that officers hitherto elective by the people shall continue to be elected, he held that the grant of the power of assessing franchises to a state board contravened that clause of the constitution. The court, however, says:

"The statute should be considered in the light of the circumstances existing when it was passed, which were extraordinary and unprecedented. The system thus created had never been known before, and as its main subject the act dealt with special franchises which had never been taxed before. Property unknown as the subject of taxation to the framers of any of our constitutions was brought into the system, which required new methods of valuation and the exercise of functions which had never belonged to local assessors.

"The property was *sui generis*, and from its nature could not be valued by local officers. Unless it escaped taxation in the future as it had in the past, it was necessary to commit the power to officers with new functions, wider experience, and greater opportunities for observation, who would be able to grasp the new scheme of taxation as a whole. . . . . .

"What greater calamity in the shape of taxation could threaten the vast interests involved than to intrust this important subject to unskilled and incompetent men, some of them willing, it may be, not only to protect their own localities at the expense of others, but to oppose corporations and favor individuals? The burden could not be distributed equally, for each local board would have its own method and theory. Uniform action would be impossible and conflict and confusion would result.

"A wider view, a different kind of judgment, a balancing of localities and figures, an adjustment and equalization of burdens, and an exercise of functions not local in nature were required to meet the situation. . . . . .

"Property created by the legislature and never intrusted by it to the local assessors can not with propriety be said to have been taken away from them."

Mr. Hill argued, further, that this taxation by the State violated the contract between the corporation and the municipality granting the franchise. It is on this ground that the appeal may be taken to the United States Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals says on this point:

"There is no provision that the special franchise, or the property created by the grant, shall be exempt from taxation. Such a stipulation would be void, for no municipality has power to withdraw property from the taxing power of the State, or to provide by ordinance or contract that it shall be free for all time from the common burden which property generally has to bear. Taxation is the rule with every presumption to support, while exemption is an exception with every presumption against it.

"The condition upon which a franchise is granted is the purchase price of the grant, the payment of which in money, or by an agreement to bear some burden, brought the property into existence, which thereupon became taxable at the will of the legislature, the same as land granted or leased by the State.

"There is no implied covenant that property sold by the State can not be taxed by the State, which can even tax its own bonds, given to borrow money for its own use, unless they contain an express stipulation of exemption."

The newspapers are almost a unit in their approval of this decision. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"This conclusion is of great public importance and widespread interest because it establishes the status of a new class of taxable property, of great and growing value in every large city, and in many towns and rural districts. Why should this property not be taxed like any other owned by corporations and used by them as a means of making profit upon their capital? Have they not in fact capitalized it in the amounts upon which their profit is distributed? The capitalization of local transit and lighting companies, and in some measure of telegraph and telephone companies, has been based, not upon the capital actually invested in their various appliances or the cost or value of these as tangible property, but upon an earning capacity dependent upon the privilege of occupying the public streets and highways with them. It is largely the value of this 'special franchise' that has been capitalized and made to carry a volume of stock and bonds greatly in excess of the actual investment of capital. In that process it has been treated as property, whose representatives in the form of securities have a market value and are bought and sold, and yet the corporations have protested that it is not property upon which taxes should be paid.

Objection is made, however, by the New York *Sun*, which thinks that "the tendency of this decision, as that of some other recent decisions by federal and state courts, is to enhance the legislative power at the expense of the judicial power, and to make the Executive, when backed by the legislature, almost a supreme dictator." And the New York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* believe that the plan of assessment by a state board is open to criticism. Assessment by a state board, says the latter paper, "leaves too much, not only to the judgment of the tax officers, but also to their integrity," for "a partisan or dishonest board would have the corporations and investors in their secutiries completely at its mercy."

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SUPREME COURT DECISION ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

"WHAT would the fifteenth amendment bring at a dead-letter sale?" asks the Washington *Post*, in its comment on the Supreme Court decision in the Alabama suffrage case; and the Springfield *Republican* thinks the amendment is as good as hung up in the national museum as a relic. The decision of the court, in the case thus commented on, is a refusal to grant relief to Jackson W. Giles, of Montgomery County, Ala., who claims that he and other negroes in that county are wrongfully excluded from the franchise by the new Alabama constitution. The Alabama constitution, ratified in November, 1901, is so framed as to admit to the franchise men having education and regular employment, or property worth $300, or a war record (personal or ancestral), or a good character and an understanding of the duties of citizenship. Three registrars appointed in each county pass on the characters of the applicants, and it is not denied that the whites succeed in gaining the board's approval, and the blacks fail to gain it, with great regularity. Giles claims that the constitution is a fraud and that in its effect it violates the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the abridgment or denial of the right to vote by any State "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The court decides against this claim, on the ground that Giles asks the court to grant him the right to vote under a constitution which he himself alleges to be fraudulent, and on the further ground that the situation is a political one, and relief must be looked for from the political, not from the judicial, branch of the Government. The majority opinion is written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who fought for the freedom of the negro in the Civil War, and is concurred in by Justices Fuller, McKenna, White, and Peckham. Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Brown dissent.

The majority opinion says, in part:

"The plaintiff alleges that the whole registration scheme of the Alabama constitution is a fraud upon the Constitution of the United States, and asks us to declare it void. But, of course, he could not maintain a bill for a mere declaration in the air. He does not try to do so, but asks to be registered as a party under the void instrument. If then we accept the conclusion, which it is the chief purpose of the bill to maintain, how can we make the court a party to the unlawful scheme by accepting it and adding another vote to its fraudulent lists? If a white man came here on the same general allegations, admitting his sympathy with the plan, but alleging some special prejudice that had kept him off the list, we hardly should think it necessary to meet him with a reasoned answer. But the relief can not be varied because we think that in the future the particular plaintiff is likely to try to overthrow the scheme. If we accept the plaintiff's allegations for the purpose of his case, he can not complain. It seems to us that unless we are prepared to say that it is wrong, that all its principal allegations are immaterial, and that the registration plan of the Alabama constitution is valid, we can not order the plaintiff's name to be registered.

"It is not an answer to say that if all the blacks who are qualified according to the letter of the instrument were registered the fraud would be cured. In the first place, there is no probability that any way now is open in which more than a few could be registered; but if all could be the difficulty could not be overcome. If the sections of the constitution concerning registration were illegal in their inception, it would be a new doctrine in constitutional law that the original invalidity could be cured by an administration which defeated their intent. We express no opinion as to the alleged fact of their unconstitutionality beyond saying that we are not willing to assume that they are valid in the face of the allegations and main object of the bill for the purpose of granting the relief which it was necessary to pray in order that the object should be secured.

"The other difficulty is of a different sort, and strikingly reinforces the argument that equity can not undertake now, any more than it has in the past, to enforce political rights, and also the suggestion that state constitutions were not left unmentioned in paragraph 1,979 by accident. In determining whether a court of equity can take jurisdiction, one of the first questions is what it can do to enforce any order that it may make. This is alleged to be the conspiracy of the State, altho the State is not and could not be made a party to the bill. The Circuit Court has no constitutional power to control its action by any direct means, and if we leave the State out of consideration the court has as little practical power to deal with the people of the State in a body.

"The bill imports that the great mass of the population intended to keep the blacks from voting. To meet such intent something more than ordering the plaintiff's name inscribed on the lists of 1902 will be needed. If the conspiracy and the intent exist, a name on a piece of paper will not defeat them. Unless we are prepared to supervise the voting in that State by officers of the court, it seems to us that all that the plaintiff could get from equity would be an empty form. Apart from damages to the individual, relief from a great political wrong, if done as alleged by the people of a State and the State itself, must be given by them or by the legislative and political department of the Government of the United States."

The dissenting opinions are thus outlined in a Washington despatch to the New York *Sun*:

"The dissenting justices concur in declaring that the Circuit Court, in which the suit was originally brought, had jurisdiction over the case and it should have been sent back there for trial. Justice Harlan, however, considers that question of less importance than the overturning of a long line of the court's precedents by absolutely passing by the only question it was asked to pass upon and going out of its way to decide the case on its merits. His opinion is nearly twice as long as that of Justice Holmes, and all of it except two lines is devoted to a discussion of the new and startling doctrines of procedure by the court and citations from prior decisions to the contrary.

"And Justice Brewer, for himself and Justice Brown, shows by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court that the Constitution of the United States expressly gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction over just such cases. The plaintiff's bill, he holds, should entitle him to a judicial hearing and decision. It showed that he was a citizen of Alabama, and registration and qualification to vote was wrongfully denied him. That many others were similarly treated did not destroy his rights or deprive him of relief in the courts. 'That such relief will be given,' he declares, 'has been again and again affirmed in both national and state courts.'"

The newspapers that disagree with the majority opinion express the hope that this matter will come up before the court again, and will receive different treatment. Thus the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Plainly the fifteenth amendment has been violated in the practical effect of the Alabama constitution, which denies the right to vote on account of race and color. But that question awaits official determination, and the United States Supreme Court alone, and not Congress, can decide it. Congress is powerless in the matter, and if all attempts to bring about an official determination of the question are to be put down on various technical grounds, as in the present case, then the fifteenth amendment will have to be considered as having been hung up in the national museum for people to look at as one of the curiosities of the reconstruction age."

The New York *Tribune* also looks to the court for further action. It says:

"Somewhere, somehow, there must be a way of passing on the constitutionality of state laws which plainly nullify the spirit of the federal Constitution, and it is no more an assumption of the administrative functions of a state government for the court to declare that state authorities can not deprive negroes of a ballot on pretexts which do not exclude white men than it is for the court to overrule any other action of a State or its officers."

Other papers, however, think that negro suffrage has proved a failure, and are well satisfied with the refusal of the Supreme

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Court to stop the campaign of disfranchisement. Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Back of the legal questions there is the fundamental fact that white men will not submit to the government of black, red, yellow, or brown men. That is a racial axiom and is not limited to the United States. But the colored people are secure in their personal rights, and not all of them are disfranchised. They can obtain education and property, cultivate the soil, practise the mechanic arts and the professions. The majority of them are notoriously unfit for political privileges. Their relations with the white people are friendly, as they recently testified in Richmond. With the growth of intelligence and character, the acquisition of property and the development of civic spirit, they will fit themselves for political privileges, and will then acquire them. The best men among themselves deprecate the political activity of the colored people."

The Charleston *News and Courier* takes the view that no amount of education can make the negro fit to vote:

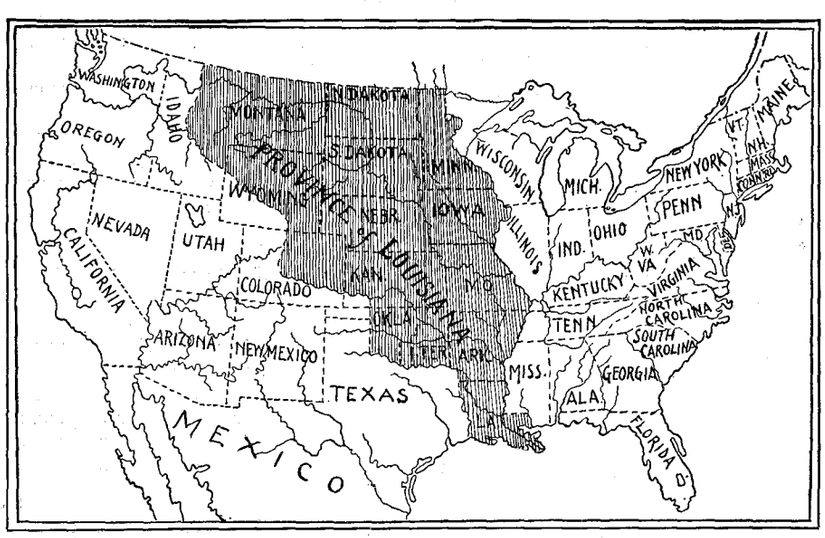
"The original purpose of those who strove so heroically for the abolition of slavery did not contemplate the conversion of the slave into the voter, but only to make his lot in life easier, to relieve him from the sacrifice of his life and labors to others, and to encompass him by such provisions of the law as would protect him from violence and oppression. Education does not change the racial character of the negro. Read he ever so readily, and speak he ever so eloquently, at the last he is the negro still. He can not get rid of his inheritance. For some purpose he was made a negro, and such he will remain. We do not believe he can be safely injected into the body of American citizenship anywhere, and this view of the question ought to be, and must be, considered seriously now or hereafter."

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE CELEBRATION.

THE President, ex-President Cleveland, governors too numerous to mention, ambassadors from foreign lands, editorial and magazine writers, and orators of varying degrees of eloquence brought before the public mind last week the importance of the vast transaction concluded on April 30, 1803, when Napoleon, for $15,000,000, transferred to the United States a million acres of wilderness, which doubled the area of our country and has added fourteen stars to the national flag. The wheat crop raised every year in this former wilderness, to say nothing of other products, would pay the $15,000,000 a hundred times over, we are told; and the exposition that celebrates the transfer will cost three or four times as much as the territory itself cost. To-day the "Louisiana Purchase" contains 15,000,000 people and has an assessed valuation of over $6,500,000,000. Its political value has been even more important. Twice, says the New York *Sun*, this purchase has saved the Union from disruption. Had the mouth of the Mississippi River remained in the hands of a foreign Power, the States west of the Alleghanies would have parted company with the Atlantic-coast States to obtain commercial privileges from that Power, either by treaty or annexation. Again, when the South tried to set up a separate government that would control the mouth of the Mississippi, the men of the West crowded to the front, not only to preserve the nation, but to preserve their free outlet to the Gulf. "Nor can it be doubted," adds *The Sun*, "that if Lee had conquered at Gettysburg and the cause of secession had been made triumphant, all the States adjoining the Mississippi River would soon have found themselves drawn to the Confederacy that they could not have withstood."

Nowhere has the importance of the purchase been handled in a more masterly manner than in the speeches of President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland at the dedication of the exposition at St. Louis. President Roosevelt dwelt upon the unprecedented character of this expansion of our territory. "The Grecian states," he recalled, "performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony, as soon as created, became entirely independent of the mother state and in after-years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend." With Rome, however, "the exact opposite occurred," and the imperial city "expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government," a process which "let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world." Our expansion over the Louisiana purchase not only avoided these errors of Greece and Rome, but gave the world a new idea. The nations of Europe, up to that time, had treated their colonists, not as self-governing equals, but as subjects; the United States divided its new territory into States and admitted them on complete equality with the old. "The process which we began," the President added, "has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown." He went on to say:

"The history of the land comprised within the limits of the Purchase is an epitome of the entire history of our people. Within these limits we have gradually built up State after State until now they many times over surpass in wealth, in population, and in many-sided development the original thirteen States as they were when their delegates met in the Continental Congress. The people of these States have shown themselves mighty in war with their fellow man, and mighty in strength to tame the rugged wilderness. They could not thus have conquered the forest and the prairie, the mountain and the desert, had they not possessed the great fighting virtues, the qualities which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile nature. On the other hand, they could not have used aright their conquest had they not, in addition, possessed the qualities of self-mastery and self-restraint, the power of acting in combination with their fellows, the power of yielding obedience to the law and of building up an orderly civilization. Courage and hardihood are indispensable virtues in a people; but the people which possesses no others can never rise high in the scale either of power or of culture. Great peoples must have in addition the governmental capacity which



THE "LOUISIANA PURCHASE" OF 1803, SHOWN BY THE SHADED PART OF THE MAP.
—From *The Review of Reviews.*

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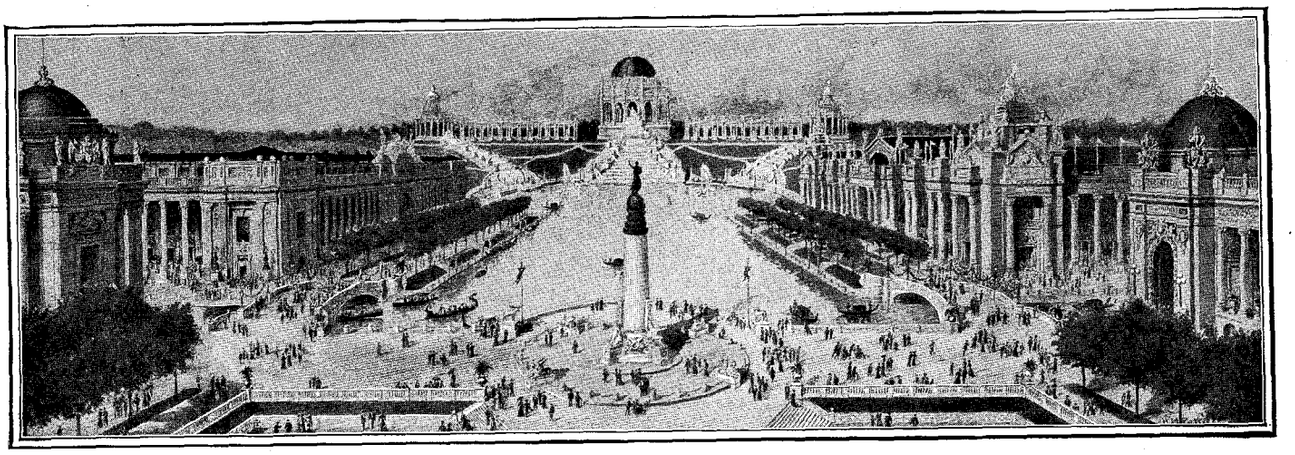

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"COURT OF HONOR" AND PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR, AS THEY WILL APPEAR IN 1904.

comes only when individuals fully recognize their duties to one another and to the whole body politic, and are able to join together in feats of constructive statesmanship and of honest and effective administration."

Ex-President Cleveland's address was a scholarly and illuminating review of the events that led up to the transfer of the territory. Many have wondered how Napoleon ever came to make such a losing trade; Mr. Cleveland thinks it was due to the interposition of divine Providence. He said:

"In the midst of our rejoicing to-day it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happenings in connection with the great event we celebrate which impressively illustrate the interposition of divine Providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by one whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public morality nor the restraints of good faith the free navigation of the Mississippi River and such insignificant territory as would make such navigation useful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and we were fast assuming a hopeless condition, the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting and dispirited representatives, and exclaimed: 'I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans I cede. It is the whole colony, without reserve.'

"It was only nineteen days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the magnificent domain comprised within the Louisiana Purchase was concluded.

"This astonishing change in our prospects, which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our Government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to occupy the Louisiana Territory in the prosecution of colonial occupation and development which, if consummated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of San Domingo was, however, a prime factor in this scheme of occupation, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louisiana should both be included and should supplement each other. A serious revolt then raging in San Domingo delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task were so stubbornly resisted by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks, fighting against their reenslavement, and they suffered so terribly from climate conditions and deadly fever that after the sacrifice of twenty-five thousand soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Louisiana, Bonaparte's plan for the occupation of both colonies miscarried. This disappointment and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry out these schemes, were controlling circumstances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana Territory. None of these circumstances were within our procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplishing His designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of San Domingo's revolt? And how can it be said that there was no Providence in the unexpected, unyielding, and successful fight for continued freedom on the part of the negroes of San Domingo, or in the fatal pestilence that vied with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana Territory? All these things, so remote and so far out of our sight, pointed with the coercion that belongs to the decree of God to a consummation which restored to our people peace and contentment, and secured to our nation extension and development beyond the dreams of our fathers.

"Thus we may well recall in these surroundings the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfilment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism, and the civic virtue of Americans who lived a hundred years ago, and God's overruling of the wrath of man and his devious ways for the blessing of our nation."

Considerable complaint is heard in regard to the treatment the visitors received in St. Louis. Governors of States which had made large appropriations found themselves practically ignored,

UNCLE SAM: "That century plant was worth buying!"
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

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it is said, and had to hunt up their own hotel accommodations, not always with the best results. Governor Durbin and staff, of Indiana, left on Friday, refusing to remain for "State day," in which they were scheduled to take part. President Roosevelt and his party, after the dedication exercises, had to hustle with the rest of the crowd for coffee and sandwiches at a near-by lunch-counter. The President was lucky enough to get in front of a pile of sandwiches, but was kept busy passing them to his neighbors. When his train reached Kansas City he is represented as saying to a New York *Sun* reporter: "You can print for me that my party had nothing fit to eat while in St. Louis and were not accorded decent treatment."

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

"IT can no longer be doubted that there is a deplorable amount of mismanagement, dickering, and malfeasance in the Post-Office Department; facts are coming out which are causing the public to lose much of the confidence it has had in this great business department of the Government." So says the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), and so, in effect, say many other papers which have been watching the progress of the investigation. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and other papers are calling on the Postmaster-General to lift the veil of secrecy that has shrouded the investigation thus far, and to give the public the facts. "The constant publication of uncorroborated charges," says *The Tribune*, "demoralizes the department and confuses the public." The only important incident of the investigation that has been given complete publicity was Mrs. Tyner's removal of papers from a government safe in the office formerly occupied by her husband, James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. General and Mrs. Tyner are both advanced in years, the former is in broken health, and Mrs. Tyner declares that she took from the safe only some private papers of her husband's and a package of government papers of slight importance, which were promptly returned. General Tyner had sent in his resignation in March, to take effect May 1, and his wife says she was merely removing his papers from the office in view of his retirement. It is stated on the other side, however, that General Tyner was suspected of dealings with firms who wished to make illegal use of the mails, that his resignation was sent in "by request," and that he had agreed not to continue to discharge the duties of his office while his resignation was pending. It is suspected that incriminating papers may have been among those removed from the safe by Mrs. Tyner, and the case has been turned over to the criminal authorities; but as there is no way of proving that the papers were not what Mrs. Tyner says they were, the prosecution may experience some difficulty. General Tyner was summarily dismissed from the service by the Postmaster-General on April 22, as soon as he heard of the safe incident.

The charge was made last week by Seymour L. Tulloch, for twenty years cashier of the Washington Post-Office, that a postal investigation was started during the term of Charles Emory Smith as Postmaster-General, and that Mr. Smith stopped the investigation. Mr. Smith denies the charge. He says:

"It is only necessary to say that the investigation was made by the Controller of the Treasury, who is an independent officer and the highest auditing officer of the Government, and that I could not have stopped it if I had wanted to.

"As a matter of fact, my knowledge of the subject came from his inquiry. The Controller had the vouchers in question before him for months, and after as thorough an examination as he could give he concluded that there were irregularities, which consisted largely, not altogether, of charging to one account what ought to be charged to another, and others of that character. He finally allowed and passed all of the accounts except a few, with the understanding that the things criticized should be changed."

The stories of the postal scandals have reached the public largely in the form of rumors reported by the Washington correspondents. The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) summarizes these reports in the following paragraphs:

"The most guilty of the high officials after Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department James N. Tyner, who some time ago resigned, are declared to be General Superintendent George W. Beavers, of the Division of Salaries and Allowances in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and General Superintendent A. W. Machen, of the Division of Free Delivery, in the same office. Beavers has also resigned.

"George W. Beavers is charged with being the paid representative of the Postal Clerks' Association, and it is claimed that he used his official position to lobby to secure increased appropriations for the clerks. Congress frequently has authorized an increase of the pay of the clerks. It also is charged that Beavers antagonized the legislation increasing the pay of the letter-carriers, whose association Beavers did not represent.

"Beavers also is charged with being a member of a promotion syndicate, which sold promotions for $25 each and a monthly percentage. As a result of these charges the promotions of 1,776 clerks in the New York Post-Office were ordered held up until an investigation could be made.

"Beavers, it also is claimed, violated the law by authorizing a larger number of appointments of high-salaried postal clerks than is allowed by the law, and of reducing the number of lower salaried clerks. Orders to correct this abuse have been given by the officials.

"Definite charges are made that A. W. Machen was instrumental in spending $500,000 for equipping the country with mail-boxes of flimsy construction in place of the more substantial ones. It is charged that there was no excuse nor reason for wasting this half-million dollars, especially as the new boxes are not as good as the old ones.

"In the matter of painting the letter-boxes it is claimed that there has been gross extravagance, the Government paying 97 cents for the painting of each box as well as the hotel bills and the railroad fares of the inspectors to look after the work, whereas in one instance a private contractor did the same work for 38 cents.

"A. W. Machen is charged with making a contract with a New York clock company for four years instead of one. The contract has disappeared from the files of the Department, and the Postmaster-General has called on the company to furnish a copy of the contract at once or it will be revoked. Mr. Machen is charged with furnishing information to a company which sells wagons to the rural free-delivery carriers which enabled that company to dispose of its goods to the exclusion of other contractors.

"There are also serious accusations against M. A. W. Louis, chief of the Division of Supplies in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, to the effect that he has, in collusion with a rubber-stamp manufacturer, practised extensive extortions upon the Government. Louis is also charged with purchasing typewriters at a cost of from $15 to $30 above the retail price. Another one of the charges is that 5,000 cash registers were purchased at a price $25 higher than the retail figure. These charges are specific and in many instances are backed by the evidence of reputable persons. General charges have been made that enormous quantities of typewriters, registering time-clocks, safes, mail-boxes, mail-bags, penholders, rubber stamps, stationery, and other supplies have been purchased and forced upon the postmasters throughout the country.

"It is reported that much evidence has been gathered which shows that many, if not all, of the post-office contracts are tainted with corruption, collusion, and a division of the profits with the contractors. The ablest inspectors in the government employ are engaged in collecting this evidence. Members of the ring are reported to have secured great favor with Senators and Representatives by their readiness to grant their requests in regard to appointments, promotion, and contracts, so that it was customary for those asking favors to ignore the Postmaster-General, and go directly to his subordinates.

"Unfortunately for justice, the worst thing that can happen to these dishonest jobbers is to lose their places. They are not likely to be prosecuted for their crimes. It is extremely difficult to punish politicians for any offense."

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHITMAN'S INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.

HERR WILHELM VON POLENZ, an eminent German writer, who recently made a tour of the United States, expressed during his stay here his surprise that there is no sign in the present intellectual life of this country that the message of Walt Whitman has been "grasped or even duly appreciated." His attention was thereupon called to the impress of Whitman's influence upon several of the younger American poets; to the "Whitman Fellowship," organized in many cities; to *The Conservator*, a monthly journal of the Whitman spirit published in Philadelphia by Horace Traubel; and to numerous other proofs of the quiet working of the Whitman leaven—among these "a little liberal congregation in New York, where passages from Whitman's writings used as responsive readings form a most interesting feature of the unique and inspiring Sunday service." Herr von Polenz was much interested. He had heard nothing of the kind, altho he had been in the country several months and had associated largely with Americans of high intellectual standing.

This incident is related in the pages of *The Conservator* (April) by Mrs. A. von Ende, a German lady now resident in this country, who goes on to say:

"The attitude of this German author, whose story of peasant life, 'Der Buettnerbauer,' was recently translated into French and preceded by a highly laudatory preface by Tolstoy, is significant of the esteem in which Whitman is held in Germany. As far back as the year 1868 the poet Freiligrath had hailed the author of 'Leaves of Grass' as a wonderful phenomenon and had offered a warm and just estimate of his personality as it is portrayed in his verse. But the great events of the seventies so completely engrossed the attention of the nation and turned it from everything foreign to national topics that the interest Freiligrath had barely awakened passed away, leaving little more than a memory. Almost twenty years elapsed before Whitman was once more presented to German readers. Prof. Karl Knortz, of Evansville, Ind., then wrote a pamphlet, in which he attempted to limn the portrait of the 'poet of democracy,' as the title-page read, and soon after T. W. Rolleston published some translations. These two little works were probably instrumental in bringing Whitman before the new generation of German writers, then strenuously striving to revolutionize the literature of their country by the introduction of new spiritual and esthetic ideals. These young men were not deluded by the political greatness of their fatherland and the romantic charm of a new revived medievalism. They protested against the alienation of literature and life, and plunged headlong into the wave of naturalism which had come from the defeated arch-enemy beyond the Rhine. They were susceptible to any foreign influence that promised to rescue the intellectual life of the country from the fatuous self-complacency of patriotic pride.

"Upon minds eager to escape from stagnating conventionalities and from the popular prettiness, which so becomingly concealed intellectual and emotional impotence and a threadbare tho blustering idealism, the rugged spontaneity and primeval saneness of Whitman, 'teaching the average man the glory of his daily walk and toil,' burst like a revelation. Whitman became a subject of study to the creative and the critical minds of Young Germany. When he died in 1892 one of the most significant tributes to his genius came from the pen of Johannes Schlaf, a pioneer of the new school in fiction and drama."

It is hard to find a work on modern German literature to-day, continues the writer, which does not in some way—"approvingly or regretfully, according to the author's personal convictions"—acknowledge the indebtedness of Germany's younger lyrical poets to Walt Whitman. Kuno Francke's "History of German Literature" is cited, as is also Dr. James Taft Hatfield's collection of "German Lyrics and Ballads." We quote, in conclusion:

"A glance at certain volumes of verse published in Germany in the last decade is sure to reveal passages reminiscent of Whitman. He not only helped the poets of Young Germany to revolutionize form, but he opened the negative and skeptical minds of these embryonic Fausts to a more hopeful view of life. It is doubtful whether their schismatic partizan tendencies enabled them to grasp the meaning of his message in its full breadth; for the humor of Whitman's invasion of the poetry of Germany lies in the seriousness with which all sorts of schools and systems began to claim him. The realists found reason to revere him as a patron saint of their cult of the commonplace. The symbolists, in attempting to imitate the sonorous sweep of his prophetic strains, rushed into inarticulate rhapsodies of orphic depth. Others merely borrowed the form and used it as vehicle for their individual ism or egoism of the Nietzsche or the Stirner mold; and no doubt animated discussions, whether he was an anarchist, a communist, or a socialist, are still as plentiful among his readers and imitators in Germany as they are here.

"But the main fact to be considered is that this American virtually did become a power, the influence of which can be distinctly traced; and tho much of the poetry of this latest period of German storm and stress, conceived in the evident ambition to be Whitmanesque, was sadly abortive and need not be taken seriously, in the saner and maturer minds of the generation the Whitman leaven blended harmoniously with the most cherished longings of its noblest individuals, and the results are well worthy of notice. It seems natural that of the poets who so eloquently eulogized Whitman, Johannes Schlaf should be the one whose verse suggests the most interesting parallelisms of thought and form. Yet it must be said to his credit that both in the prose poem Fruehling published in 1896, and in the volume of verse entitled 'Helldunkel,' and published in 1899, there is a strong individual coloring and a delicious personal flavor, and tho the influence of Whitman is instinctively felt it is not easily defined. I doubt whether 'The Kingdom of Children,' 'The One,' 'The Word,' 'Ecstasy,' 'On the Beach,' 'In the Depth,' and 'Song of Death,' could have been written without the inspiration received from Whitman. The 'barbaric yawp' of the American poet undeniably reverberates in the hypersensitive minds of young Germany and is reflected in their verse."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" AND THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE decision of the New York public-school superintendents to exclude "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from the school libraries, on the ground that the book is calculated to keep alive sectional feeling, evokes surprised comment from several of the newspapers. The New York *Times* points out that this action "is sure to excite much more discussion than the book itself would now do if left to win the attention of the scholars on its intrinsic merits as a story." The New York *Tribune* comments:

"The argument brought in favor of the action was that the book treated of the days of slavery in the South, and, inasmuch as slavery existed no longer, the book should be barred from circulation among the children. The men who voted to exclude the book probably had in mind also the fact that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' contained much pertaining to the South as it was before the war which was exaggerated and distorted, and they saw no reason why these misrepresentations should be handed down to the rising generation.

"There is unquestionably some force in these arguments, but we agree with those who think that the book should have been allowed to remain where the children could read it. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' whatever its faults, enormously stimulated the agitation against slavery from which it sprang, and, almost universally translated, created a deep impression throughout the civilized world. The institution which it described has been uprooted. A new, vigorous, healthy South has sprung up where the South in which Uncle Tom lived and where a Legree was possible existed. But those who ascribe to the book a place among the forces which obliterated slavery think that taking it off the school catalogs is like destroying the utterances of Garrison, Greeley, Phillips, and Beecher, or like depriving the children of the stories of the heroes who fell on the battle-fields where the slavery question was finally settled."

The Southern papers seem inclined to treat the whole matter

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in a flippant spirit. "So 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is to be ruled out of the New York school libraries?" observes the Macon *Telegraph;* "the millennium must be on the way." And the Atlanta *Constitution* adds: "Now that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is to be no longer taught in the New York public schools, the time may yet come when the people of that section will be able to sit down to a banquet without having the 'race problem' served hot."

The strangest thing about this book, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is the vitality with which it holds people to this day, people entirely ignorant of the conditions out of which it sprang. Translated to the stage it has been "probably the most acted play ever written."

FORM VS. SUBSTANCE IN GREAT LITERATURE.

CAN a creation of genius or of first-class talent be immortal without "perfection of form"? A Russian critic of note, M. Engelhardt, in discussing in the *Novosti* the style and manner of Tolstoy and Turgeneff, is led to challenge the general assumption that form and substance must correspond in a work of art, and to undertake to show that the facts of literature (whatever may be said of other arts) are at war with it. Not only, according to him, is form not essential to universal acceptance and permanent fame of a work, but there seems to be a sort of natural antagonism between greatness of matter and high refinement and beauty of manner. He says (to translate rather freely):

"The history of art is a never-ending conflict between form and matter, a constant subordination or sacrifice of the former in the interest of the latter. The great writer, as a rule, writes badly; the great painter paints crudely. Perfection of manner is, on the other hand, almost invariably the gift of mediocrity or of second-rate ability. The genius does not achieve it; or, if he does, if he strives to attain thereto at any cost of effort, he succeeds at the expense of the content of his work. In great works, in a word, form is far below substance; the *technique* is lame and rough, and the want of external beauty is compensated by a beauty purely internal. . . . Indeed, we do not perceive the form of a truly great work, for its content takes complete possession of us. Owing to this inattention to the external side, we are ready to pronounce it perfect, and this doubtless accounts for the popular notion regarding absolute harmony between form and matter."

The critic first refers to Tolstoy by way of illustrating his proposition. Very short of perfection are the forms of his immortal novels. There are in them disorder of exposition, absence of architectural symmetry, clumsy, awkward expression, and crudity of style. There are endless periods with confusing qualifying clauses and intractable "thats," "whiches," etc. But we hardly notice these defects in reading Tolstoy. The richness of the substance, the fulness of the life revealed, monopolizes our attention. We are looking through a window into reality, and we do not inspect the window itself to see whether it is finished and artistic. Indeed, critics have said that Tolstoy had no style at all. The writer continues:

"Far from perfection is the technique of Shakespeare himself. And his language! Exuberant it is, but often stilted to the degree of impossibility, artificial, strained, unnatural. We should laugh at these mannerisms did not the secrets of the spiritual world, of the human mind, disclosed by Shakespeare so engross us that we do not perceive the incongruities of form.

"The verses of Homer, technically speaking, are not only inferior, but immeasurably inferior, to those of Vergil or Ovid. Perfection of form we must seek in second-rate authors—the Roman poets, for example."

That cultivation or deliberate striving after elegance, polish, and refinement of form is almost fatal to greatness in art, Engelhardt contends, is demonstrated by the fate of Turgeneff and Flaubert. The former's natural gifts were equal to those of Tolstoy or Dostoievsky, but his passion for external beauty, his love of form, considerably weakened his power. Flaubert, it is known, spent weeks and months on the elaboration and decoration of his style, seeking the appropriate word, the neat turn, the attractive flourish. He was successful, but at what cost! He became the slave, the victim, of his style, and his later works are petty, fragmentary, lifeless, pitifully trivial. The artist who has imagination and thought, who has a message to deliver, will inevitably disregard the limitations of form. In all ages and with all nations, in a word, writers of genius have sacrificed form for substance, and the nature of things seems to impose this sacrifice.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FÉLIX VALLOTTON: A "BLACK-AND-WHITE" ARTIST.

A NOTABLE figure in the contemporary art circles of France is Félix Vallotton. He has evolved methods that are all his own, and his pictures, while often of a most grotesque character, are prominently displayed by the Parisian journals, and have won a certain artistic standing. M. Vallotton and his work are interestingly described by Christian Brinton in *The Critic* (April). We quote:

"Some twenty years back there came to Paris from lake-washed Lausanne a boy with clear eye and steady hand. He had convictions and held to them. He looked at life not through the monocle of a Frenchman, but with primitives, with knife in hand, he cut his own blocks. Through predilection and not through pose he returned to the simplicity of forgotten things, to the candor of earlier, more sturdy days. Félix Vallotton had a vague predecessor in Lepère and was followed in England by Nicholson, in Bavaria by Sattler, and in Holland by the haunting fantasy of Jan Aarts, yet it is he who personifies the current revival of wood-engraving. Scores of lesser men came limping after, but he it was who took the first step. In breadth and in penetration, in the adaptation of an old medium to modern conditions, and in sheer productiveness, Vallotton far excels his fellow craftsmen. More than all the others, even Munch, he has achieved individual expression, has made the woodcut embody his personal conception of life's beauty and life's bit-

"ON THE BOULEVARD."
(By Félix Vallotton.)

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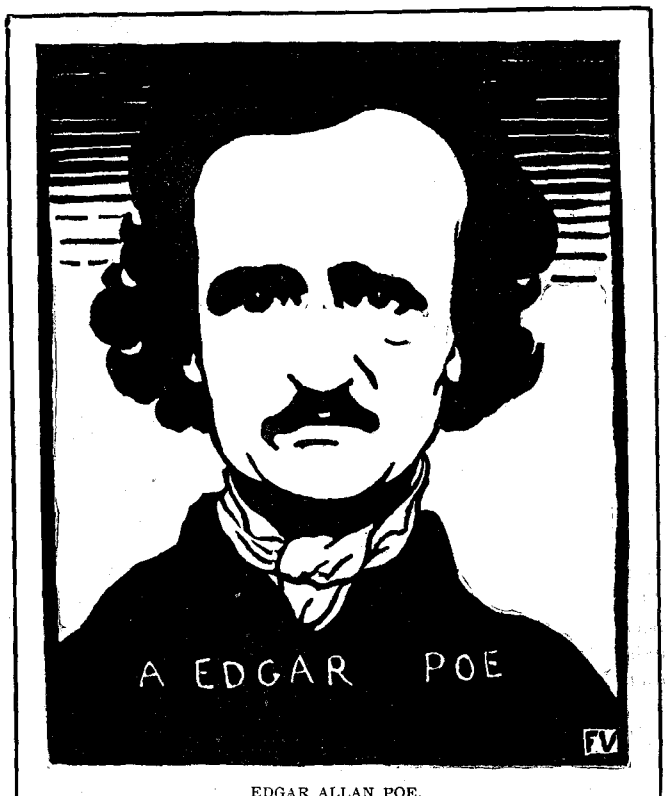
THE ARTIST'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

PORTRAITS BY FÉLIX VALLOTTON.

terness. In the sober blacks and whites of this modest, observant man's art are outlined with pitiless precision the silhouettes of latter-day society, the sum of that which to-day makes for laughter or for tears.

Vallotton's initial efforts were in oil, but neither painting nor etching gave him the needed outlet for his talent. In 1891 he turned to wood-engraving. His first attempts in this art date from 1891, and include a "Head of an Old Woman" and a "Paul Verlaine" already defiant in their originality. Mr. Brinton continues:

"The series which followed, from poor, repentant Gaspard to the tortured Messianic mask of Dostoievsky, show portraiture reduced to its slenderest terms. By means of an incomparable system of elimination, of simplification, Vallotton brings one face to face with his subject, not as he looked at a given, accidental moment, but as his countenance is stamped upon the consciousness of mankind. Vallotton saw but a few interior portraits of the pallid, sinister poet, yet his Poe is transfixing in its penetrant accuracy. There is no need here for aigrettes, yards of satin, indolent cushions, vases, and floral accompaniments. The atrocious paraphernalia of mundane portraiture find scant favor with Félix Vallotton. The bravura of Carolus-Duran and Sargent are not what he seeks. A few incisive lines and the savant apposition of black and white tell his story. One does not need, after all, to be modiste or upholsterer in order to probe the souls of men. Tho there is nothing here which suggests the golden yellow of Rembrandt or the silver-gray of Van Dyck, there is something in each of these heads which recalls the greatest of masters, one who, in the dim chambers of the Alcazar, posed his figures against a neutral ground and painted them with matchless unity of effect. It is only the immature who crave externals; the disdainful Velasquez was content with essentials."

The same qualities which render Vallotton's portraits so effective were next employed in transcribing street or landscape effects. We quote further:

"In the early engravings, such as 'The Patriotic Song' and 'The Bon Marché,' faces as well as attitudes are consistently individualized. Later this disappears, and each scene conveys the impression of life through its inherent spirit. The man who could reduce the multiple play of the human countenance to its mere denominator found that he could do the same for crowded shop, café, or the jostle of the boulevards. Moreover, the puppets who bobbed hither and thither were alike; their passions and ambitions were identical. They were only important as being part of the general pattern. Contemporary with 'Verlaine,' 'Wagner,' 'Berlioz,' and his own thoughtful profile silhouetted against the roofs and crowning summits of Lausanne, came 'The Burial,' notable alike for characterization and for that note of satire which is the salt of Vallotton's art. . . . In 'The Manifestation,' 'The Shadower,' 'Little Angels,' and kindred themes, he consummates that power of stimulating life and motion which remains his cardinal achievement. These swift glimpses of fluttering forms are exact, but are in no sense realistic. They reproduce not reality, but the illusion of reality. They are not a street fight, a sudden downfall, or a group of gamins capering about a drunkard, as such things actually occur, but as they are registered on vision. They form a series of optical impressions more convincing than the cinematograph because they embody a deeper, more subjective truth."

MR. MABIE'S ESTIMATE OF EMERSON.

ONE of the important events in American history was the delivery of Emerson's address on "The American Scholar" at Cambridge on the last day of August, 1837. To Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, who writes on "Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1903" in *Harper's Magazine* (May), this address seems "a declaration of intellectual independence"—"the second great formal document in the history of the emancipation of the American people." It announced the moment when "the sluggard intellect of this continent will look from under its iron lids and fill the postponed expectation of the world with something better than the exertions of mechanical skill. Our day of independence, our long apprenticeship to the learning of other lands, draws to a close. . . . We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds. . . . . A nation of men will for the first time exist, because each believes himself inspired by the divine Soul which also inspires all souls." Mr. Mabie comments further:

"When these words were spoken the spirit of the new nation was already stirring and striving. Irving had written 'Knickerbocker's History of New York,' and other more characteristic

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books; Cooper had published 'The Spy' and several of the Leatherstocking Tales; Poe had touched a new chord in prose and verse; Bryant had given the world 'Thanatopsis' and a group of nature lyrics; Hawthorne had written 'Twice-Told Tales'; but it was Emerson, in this memorable address, who not only laid bare the tap-root of the democratic order in society—its recognition of the divine in every human soul—but who saw and said that new men had arrived, with new thoughts and a new need to express them.

"Emerson's active life fell within the period of sectional development and feeling. Provincial America, with its hands at work in the New but its thoughts still centered in the Old World, slowly gave place to sectional America, with its fresh and crude sense of strength, its emphasis of interest on local growth and power, its sharp definition of local interests. Emerson's sympathies and personal associations were inevitably colored by the conditions of time; but this thought escaped their limitation. A man of the purest and highest New England blood and breeding, at a time when men were New-Englanders, New-Yorkers, Virginians, or South-Carolinians, Emerson was an American in the range and freedom of his thought, a man of national instincts and outlook in an epoch of sectional divisions and antagonisms. The depth and fulness of national feeling he could not compass, because no man can adequately express that which does not exist; but he discerned the coming unity of the sections and predicted the nation in almost every characteristic utterance."

In attempting to measure Emerson's relation to the wider horizon of the twentieth century, continues Mr. Mabie, it is fortunate that his own life was so entirely detached from the working life of his people; that he "lived and died in an atmosphere of such serenity that it is possible to realize not only his thought, but his complete expression of it, with entire distinctness." We quote further:

"No man of letters has ever left a cleaner record; in his case there are no moral problems to distract attention from his thought and his art; no contradictions between aim and action to confuse the judgment. A more harmonious nature has rarely appeared, and, perhaps, in literature at least, no man has so happily unified his vision and his task. It is not difficult to point out his limitations of thought and experience; but the man was all of one piece, to quote a pithy colloquialism. At the end of a century from his birth he stands in the clear air of Concord, as distinct from base to summit as Monadnock or Wachusett, which stood always in his view.

"And altho he spoke freely of the matters that were uppermost in the mind of his own time, he was so bent on finding the unity of power and purpose behind the urgencies of spirit and the diversities of thought that there is no need in his case, as there is in Carlyle's, to separate what was universal and permanent in his work from what was shaped and colored by the emotion or interest of the hour. His serene detachment, his steady determination to feed the light rather than the heat of his age, cost him something of the powerful personal influence which Carlyle exerted on his contemporaries, but has made it easier for posterity to understand and estimate him. There is less of the accidental and more of the universal in his work than in the work of any other writer of his period; he used the language of his time, and drew upon it freely for illustration, but he was a purely spiritual force. In this fact lies the secret of his escape from the limitations of sectional America, and his immense and permanent service and significance of the nation in its full, if not its final, development. . . . .

"In the account of the nation with this beautiful and prophetic spirit it is clear there is still a great indebtedness to be discharged; for time has revealed with increasing distinctness the service of one of whom an eminent Frenchman has said: 'America has exalted him because she saw herself in him, and he was her conscience.' Concerning the quality and ranks of his work there is general agreement; he has survived the reaction which follows the death of a writer of original and individual force; the defects of his prose, the limitations of his verse, are clear enough; but the depth of his insight, the lift of his thought, the freshness of his spirit, the felicity of his speech and its penetration, the wholeness and symmetry of his life: these are far beyond the region of questioning. He explained America to herself in terms of the spiritual life, he set man in his true place in the New World, he has kept the conscience of the nation and established for all time the doctrine that the success or failure of the new society shall be measured by its service in the emancipation of the soul, the exaltation of man."

AMERICA'S MUSICAL POVERTY.

WHY is it that America, which has produced so much else, has been so barren of distinctively native music? Mr. Louis C. Elson, of the New England Conservatory, Boston, discusses this national delinquency in the pages of the current *International Quarterly* (Burlington, Vt.), and comes to the old conclusion that "commercialism" is chiefly to blame. "Like Russia," he says "our country is a world in itself, but many of its sections are necessarily destitute of true folk-music because commercial prosperity, by effacing original types of character and of life, by introducing a conventional mode of existence, tends to obliterate the folk-song. The banking-house, the flour-mill, the cloth-factory, can not inspire music." And yet, he continues, "our country can find some phases of existence that have brought forth popular music." We quote further:

"The plantation life of the South, for example, is romantic enough to give rise to expressive music, and has done so. There is a large repertory of the negro music which has not yet been collected, and is well worthy of preservation. . . .

"Few Americans have as yet used this material; no composer of eminence has hitherto employed Foster's themes in symphony or sonata; yet Mr. G. W. Chadwick has effectively developed some distinctly American themes in two of his symphonies, being the first eminent composer to elevate our folk-song into the symphonic domain; and the Bohemian, Dvorak, knowing well how much depends on nationality in music, taught our native composers a lesson, during his short sojourn in America, by using plantation themes in both symphony and in classical chamber music."

The Indian music in America, the aboriginal music of the country, has been seriously treated by American musicians; but Mr. Elson thinks that, on the whole, it has received more attention from the scientific investigator than from the composer. We quote again:

"Jesse Walter Fewkes, John Comfort Fillmore, Theodore Baker, Alice Fletcher, Frank H. Cushing, Henry E. Krehbiel, and a number of others have arranged, classified, and transcribed the Indian songs and chants, but only one prominent composer has founded a musical work upon the unpromising material; E. A. MacDowell has written an 'Indian Suite' of much merit, for orchestra, that not only portrays several phases of Indian life, but is largely founded on aboriginal themes. . . . .

"It is possible that some of these war-dances, snake-dances, or ghost-dances may yet be used in concert selections, but the music would be unfamiliar to American ears; the Russian, the Scot, the Welshman, the Bohemian, the Irishman, each is at home in his own folk-music; the American would not recognize the Indian tunes of his own country; they would come to him as a strange, a foreign product."

Mr. Elson takes the view that it is Utopian to look for a popular revival of the negro and Indian music, which has become "an exotic even in the land which gave it birth." He pins his faith on the West. We quote his concluding paragraph:

"It is possible that a newer school of folk-music may yet arise in the United States out of the free and unrestrained ranch-life of the West. There is much in such an existence to inspire music, but as yet this life has not been shared by a music-producing race. It may be that in the future the descendants of the miners, the cowboys, the farmers of this section of our country, will create a music that shall reflect the bold and untrammeled life of the West, and add it to our scant repertory. And it is not too much to hope that out of our own typical music there shall eventually grow a great symphony and a school of advanced composition that shall be known as definitely American."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME HUMAN RODENTS.

THE number of our fellow creatures, young and old, who feel impelled to gnaw something is much larger than is generally supposed. The chronic nail-biter is well known, but there are others who either through depraved taste or psychic disease gnaw wood, fur, cloth, etc., to the great detriment of their health. From an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris), by M. A. Perès, we learn that the nail-biters have been dignified by Dr. Bérillon with a jaw-breaking name, that of "onychophages."* Says the author:

"In one school in Paris, of 265 pupils examined, there were found 63 nail-biters, or one in five. In a high-school the proportion was a little lower. Examination of 100 school children in a village in the department of the Yonne showed but three nail-biters, but in a mixed school of the same department, of 29 boys there were 6 biters (20 per cent.), and of 21 girls there were 11 (52 per cent.). In a secondary school for girls, of 207 pupils, 61 bit their nails. . . . About 25 per cent. of children of both sexes probably have this bad habit.

"Now this habit is not only unpleasant; it has the effect, says Dr. Bérillon, of constantly carrying to the mouth dusty material gathered in the hand. This ingestion of pathogenic microbes is a source of various ills. Besides, the horny material of the nail (keratin) is toxic, or at least emetic. This is why nail-biters are often attacked by intestinal troubles. . . . . .

"Various means have been proposed to cure children of this mania; many physicians advise the smearing of the fingers with a bitter substance like aloes or quinin, but this is not always effective. . . . . .

"The gnawers of penholders, whom it has not been thought necessary to decorate with a Greek name, are yet more numerous than the 'onychophages.'

"In one provincial school, 38 per cent. were found; in a girls' college, 59 out of 207 pupils, etc.

"Happily it is rare that those who are fond of penholders also bite their nails. These two habits exclude one another, the nail-eater being rarely a penholder-eater and *vice versa*.

"This practise not only increases the school expenses, but it also may become a cause of appendicitis. Dr. Placide advises that penholders be steeped in picric acid or made of quassia wood, so that their bitterness will discourage biting.

"A habit of gnawing hair has not been hitherto generally observed except with animals. . . . Men, however, have the same tastes as their lower brethren, for . . . cases have been reported from various quarters of the world in which tumors have been found in the stomach, consisting wholly of fragments of wood and hair collected in the gastric cavity. Thus Dr. Jacobson has published in *The Medical News* the case of a young girl of eleven years who was accustomed to bite off the ends of her hair, and whose stomach it was necessary to open to remove therefrom an enormous hairy ball weighing 500 grams [about a pound]. . . . . .

"To these divers varieties of biters, Dr. Talamon has added another, that of thread-eaters. Let us hear him:

"'I have just observed the following case of a young girl of eighteen, a dressmaker . . . who was under my care for a slight indisposition, when the nurse told me that the patient passed her time in gnawing at her woollen fichu. . . . In four or five days a third of the garment had been eaten. The patient told us that in the previous September, being in the country and at leisure, she had eaten a whole fichu in less than a month. . . . . .

"This observation is not isolated; the habit of gnawing cloth or thread is certainly very frequent among workers with the needle, but it has not yet received sufficient attention, altho it may have given rise to much graver troubles than nail-biting.

"The biting manias seem to be in the category of those in which the victims eat odd kinds of food, or substances more or less repulsive to the normal taste, and which are classed as neuroses of the digestion. Nevertheless, the specialists who have given them particular study believe that the stomach is not the cause and that they are rather due to psychic disorder, which may even be hereditary and contagious by example.

"'It is rare,' says Dr. Bérillon, 'not to find among the ancestors or friends of those who have these habits, others who are also addicted to them. We know that one of the most remarkable properties of the nervous system is its tendency to automatic activity. The accomplishment of an act and its repetition induce a tendency to execute it again, and soon this tendency will become irresistible, when consciousness does not watch over it and when the attention does not strive energetically against the habit.'

"When we have said that the biting habit is a neuropathic symptom, the remedy is at once indicated, namely, recourse to hypnotic suggestion; and, in fact, this has been used with great success in many cases. Unfortunately many parents instinctively dislike it. We are thus reduced to the employment of bitter substances where this is possible, and what is still better, in our opinion—to the attentive surveillance of the little rodent."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*Greek—*onyx*, finger-nail, and *phagein*, to eat.

MEDICAL TREATMENT BY MECHANICAL VIBRATION.

WHAT may be called the vibration cure, which was in vogue many years ago, and has since been experimented with by physicians at intervals, has recently been very successfully revived in this country, if we may credit the assertions of those who approve it, altho their claims, in the words of a critic in *The Hospital* (London), "are somewhat of that all-embracing nature which leads sober-minded people to shake their heads." In an article in *The Medical News* (New York), Dr. Maurice F. Pilgrim sets forth these claims at length. The vibration treatment, he says, is "the newest and one of the most valuable methods in advanced therapeutics." It has for its aim:

"The accomplishment of one primary condition, viz., stimulation of the nerve or nerve-centers concerned in and controlling the diseased organ, which are found principally in the spinal and sympathetic system. . . . This is attempted for the double purpose of (1) stimulating and equalizing blood currents; and (2) stimulating secretion and excretion, and the lymphatics. . . . [The] range of application is almost coextensive with the needs of the ailing physical organism, and is, in varying degree, applicable to almost every form of disease."

Says the editorial critic in *The Hospital*, quoted above:

"Such a claim as this is sufficient to make some of us very suspicious, and inclined to tread warily, especially since we are told that the list of diseases in which vibratory treatment has been attended with 'results more prompt and satisfactory than by any other recognized methods of treatment,' includes the various forms of nervous disorders—neurasthenia, melancholia, insomnia, hysteria, and the like—'in all of which beneficial effects were realized from the first treatments'—a thing quite in accordance with what is often seen in the treatment of such neuroses by other bizarre methods."

Dr. Pilgrim's catalog of the diseases that yield to this form of treatment embraces, besides those named above, the congestive forms of pelvic troubles, varicose conditions, all forms of neuralgia, and even pulmonary consumption. The critic concludes:

"After all this we welcome the modesty which leads Dr. Pilgrim to declare that 'too much must not, of course, be claimed for mechanical vibratory treatment.' That there is a good deal to be said in favor of 'stimulation' by means of mechanical vibration we quite believe. The immediate physical result is sufficiently striking to give much ground for hope that at least some permanent change in blood-supply, and perhaps in metabolism, may thereby be set up. We are quite clear, however, that the worst thing that could happen to such a form of treatment would be the formulation of extravagant claims by its professors. That it deserves full and scientific investigation goes without saying. It is, then, very desirable that a careful endeavor should be made to ascertain with some degree of exactitude what are the limits of its powers and utility, and all this should be done under

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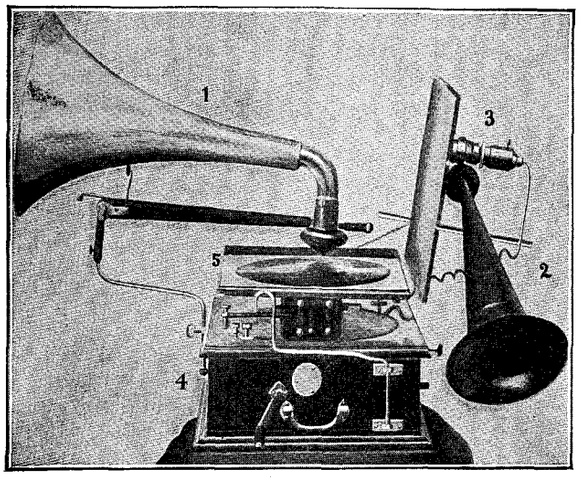
full professional sanction, and with all those guarantees which are given by our great hospitals. Otherwise a form of treatment which, according to Dr. Pilgrim and others, is one of considerable utility, may drift, as so many useful things have done, into the hands of the great unqualified, thereby getting soiled with a taint of quackery which it may be very difficult afterward to get rid of."

A NEW TYPE OF PHONOGRAPH.

THE "photophonograph" of the Bohemian inventor Emanuel Cervenka is the first apparatus of its kind that reproduces sounds perfectly. This is accomplished by avoiding the mechanical resistance which wax offers to the tracing-point of the receiving-diaphragm, and also by an ingenious modification of the speaker. The Cervenka speaker, indeed, can be adapted to any phonograph or gramophone. From an article in *Die Woche* (March 7) the following particulars are taken:

The receiver is a conical tube ending in an extremely delicate membrane of fish-bladder connected with a mirror one-twelfth of an inch in diameter.

This mirror, which turns on an axis, is inclined when at rest at an angle of 45° to the membrane and also to a pencil of electric



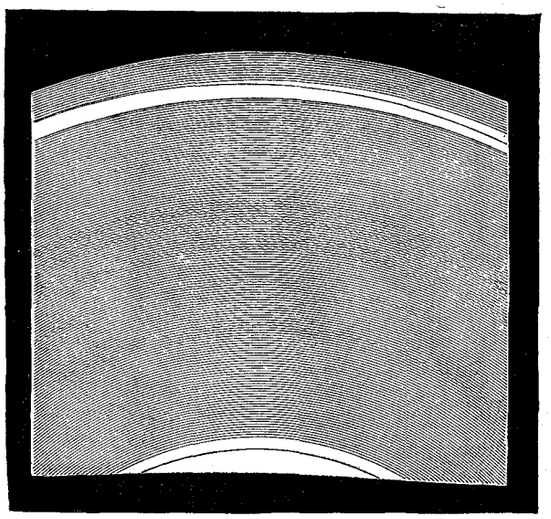
CERVENKA PHOTOPHONOGRAPH.
1, Speaker; 2, Receiver; 3, Lamp; 4, Motor; 5, Plate.

light only $\frac{1}{500}$ inch in diameter. The light, reflected by the mirror, falls on a rotating circular photographic plate which advances a hundredth of an inch at each revolution.

When the plate is developed, it is covered by a spiral line, the successive spires of which are a hundredth of an inch apart. If sound-waves have reached the diaphragm during the exposure, the mirror vibrates and the waves are recorded as undulations in the spiral line on the plate.

From this negative, by the gelatin bichromate process, positives may be made in which the wavy spiral appears as a groove. This is the method recommended for private use, but records to be sold in quantities are stamped from a metal plate made from the negative by a photo-etching process, and having a raised line instead of a groove.

The "record" made by either method contains a sinuous groove in which the steel or diamond point of the speaking-apparatus rests. In the Cervenka speaker the disk of glass or mica is replaced by strips of wax separated by a narrow slit. Both of these imitation vocal cords are connected by a fork and a lever with the tracing-point. They are enclosed in a box which is surrounded by a soft, plastic substance and opens into a cavity lined with soft rubber, ending in a papier-maché horn. In this way disagreeable noises are deadened or avoided by the use of soft materials, and the vibrations are conveyed to the horn from both sides of the vibrating-cords.



PART OF A CERVENKA RECORD.

In the usual speaker one side of the disk produces only disturbing noises. The Cervenka speaker, in fact, is a fairly close imitation of the human vocal organs.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEE SYSTEM A FAILURE?

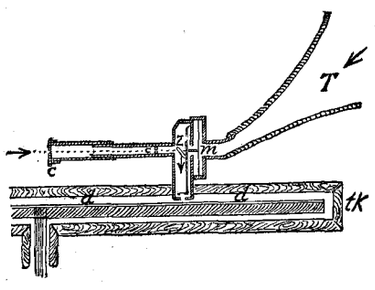
THAT the frequent breaks in the Mississippi levees is due to no fault of the system, but solely to its lack of completeness caused by insufficient funds, is maintained by *Engineering News* (April 16). It says:

"In the last report of the Mississippi River commission will be found statements which lead one to wonder, not that crevasses have occurred in the levees, but that the great volume of water now passing down to the Gulf has been held so well within bounds.

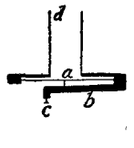
"On page 16 of that report is given a tabular summary of the levees in several districts as they stood on June 30, 1902. This shows that the total contents of the existing levees on the Mississippi below Cairo at that date was 167,238,000 cubic yards, and the amount required to complete these levees is given as 94,054,000 cubic yards. It thus appears that the existing levee system as a whole represents only sixty-four per cent. of a completed system, or, roughly, a little less than two-thirds as much earth has been placed in the levees as is required to give them the necessary height and strength to resist the known highest floods of the Mississippi. . . . . .

"In view of these conditions, the absurdity of calling the levee system a failure because the present year's flood has overtopped and breached these embankments at their weakest spots is self-evident. . . . . .

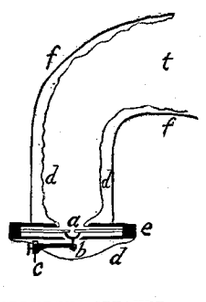
"The reason why the levees are not complete is simply lack of the necessary money. The work is paid for almost entirely by the localities benefited and the contribution of the United States Government toward the work cuts but a small figure. For example, in 1892 the local levee boards placed 6,227,000 cubic yards of earth in levees and the United States only 713,000, or little more than ten per cent. of the total construction."



RECEIVER.



EDISON SPEAKER.



CERVENKA SPEAKER.

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THE WIDENING VISTA IN PHYSICAL RESEARCH.

NOT long ago we were assured that all existing physical phenomena had been discovered and observed, and that what remained to be done was only to measure and explain them. In other words, all the pioneer work, like that of Franklin in electricity, had been done. The observer was no longer needed in physics, for no new discoveries were likely, altho the trained expert in measurement had many years of work before him; and as for the philosopher who should correlate and explain the phenomena of nature—he had scarcely begun his work. We know now, however, that the field of discovery and observation had by no means been exhausted when such prophecies were the fashion. Since their time the most wonderful "finds" in experimental physics have been made—discoveries that may undermine and will certainly modify our ideas regarding fundamental physical laws. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (April 25), who calls attention to this fact, says:

"The work of J. J. Thomson and others, in the study of atomic physics, indicates that it will be many years before that one line of work can be considered well covered. The discovery of the so-called radioactive bodies by Becquerel, Curie, and others points to a new line of investigation, and shows, in a way, how little we really know about matter and energy, the two fundamental conceptions upon which all physical laws are based.

"The action of electrical discharges in vacuum caused phenomena which were studied for many years, without many results. Then came the startling announcement of Roentgen, that rays were thrown off from these tubes which not only affected photographic plates, but were able to penetrate bodies which are opaque to ordinary light.

"Roentgen's discovery led many into that field of physics. The effect of these rays in producing fluorescence and phosphorescence of certain substances induced some to begin active study of these two well-known phenomena. In studying these, their effects upon photographic plates were carefully investigated. It was found in some cases that emanations of phosphorescent bodies would not only act upon the sensitive plate, but would act through opaque bodies as did Roentgen rays. Some suggested that this action might be due to vapors given off, which diffused through the separating body; but this was shown not to be the case. Working along these lines, Becquerel found that uranium, which was one of the most active of the phosphorescent bodies employed, could act upon the photographic plate without previous exposure to light, and, therefore, without becoming phosphorescent. The action seemed to be brought about by some inherent property of the material itself. Another property these salts possessed was the ability to discharge electrified bodies.

"While studying the radiations of uranium, the Curies found a specimen which seemed to be more active than the amount of uranium contained within it seemed to warrant. It occurred to them that these radiations might be due to some other material which appeared as an impurity in the uranium, and that this specimen contained that material somewhat in excess. Careful chemical work enabled them to concentrate the active element, producing a material which was far more active in these radiations than any which had previously been produced. This was called polonium, after Poland, the native land of Madame Curie. By further investigations the Curies were able to separate a second substance, differing from the other in having the characteristics of barium, and this they called radium.

"The question which is now confronting the physicists is to decide upon the nature of these radiations. Are they rays thrown off, similar to light, or are they minute particles of matter resembling Thomson's corpuscles? The most careful weighings have as yet shown no loss of weight; but assuming the particles thrown off to be of the nature of corpuscles, it has been shown that the loss in weight in many years would be far too small for detection with any means at present at our disposal. Another remarkable property of radium has recently been noticed by the Curies—that is, its power to maintain itself at a temperature higher than its surroundings. It was found that specimens of radium, when carefully protected from all external sources of heat, maintained indefinitely a temperature 1.5° C. above its surroundings. This, of course, means that there is a continuous radiation of heat, as well as of Becquerel rays, and this outpour of heat is difficult to account for by an internal or molecular change. This action has led the Curies to suggest tentatively that an external source of energy, of which we at present have no knowledge, might cause this phenomenon.

"The results of further work on the subject will be watched for with interest, as it promises to make a great advance in our knowledge of molecular physics, and may open up a new line of work from this one, which itself has as yet been slightly covered."

EFFECT OF THE WIND ON VEGETATION.

EVERY one has noticed that where the wind blows almost always from the same quarter it has a pronounced effect on the appearance of many trees, which are permanently bent or inclined. In a recent investigation, Prof. J. Früh has found that this effect is almost universally present in all parts of the world, and he also gives some other interesting facts showing the influence of the wind on the appearance and growth of vegetation. The report of his investigation, which was first read before the Society of Geography and Ethnography at Zurich, Switzerland, is reviewed as follows in *Cosmos* (Paris, April 11):

"Doubtless the wind constitutes an external factor acting powerfully on the development of all plants, and especially on trees. We may even say that the absence or existence of forests depends in great part on the situation of the region with reference to the wind. Divers factors, of which the following are the chief ones, influence the mechanical action that the wind exerts on plants:

"1. The position and topographical conditions of the country. Thus, the wind is more felt on plains than in valleys.

"2. The nature of the ground, on which the stability of the plants depends.

"3. The condition of the plants; size and quantity of leaves and branches; whether the foliage is persistent or deciduous.

"4. The wind may transport solid material that may injure plants. Its mechanical action may be increased by chemical action, as in the case of winds charged with sea-salt, which may corrode the leaves.

"The wind always acts in particular as a drying agent, and in this way it impresses a special aspect on plants in many cases.

"The slow but sustained action of the dominant winds on trees shows itself by the appearance of certain characteristic forms, which Früh classifies as follows:

"1. Trunk vertical but without branches on the side facing the wind.

"2. Top of trunk inclined in the direction of the dominant wind. Branch asymmetric; more developed where sheltered from the wind.

"3. Whole tree inclined. When growing in masses, these trees or shrubs are almost lying on one another. Their dimensions decrease as we go toward the side of the forest that is first struck by the wind.

"4. Trunk and branches may be inclined in different directions. In this case the inclination of the trunk may have been due to strong but temporary winds, while that of the foliage keeps the direction of the dominant wind.

"These deformations are especially frequent in countries near the sea or in flat regions. In equatorial regions where violent cyclones often rage, the influence of the dominant winds can not always be noted, for their effects are often hidden by that of the tornadoes."

Among the trees that are most sensitive to the action of the wind the following are noted by the author: the cherry, the plum, the walnut, the black poplar, the service-tree, the ash, and certain varieties of pine. Other pines, especially the mountain varieties, and also certain firs, are very resistant to wind and are therefore recommended by the author for the reforestation of regions exposed to gales. The reviewer goes on to say:

"The work of Früh concludes with the relation of observations made in different parts of the world on the bending of trees due

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to the dominant winds. The comparison of the results with those furnished by anemometrical observations shows that deformation brought about by wind action is found quite generally among trees. This fact is well understood by some savage tribes, who, on occasion, use this indication to guide them in their wanderings.

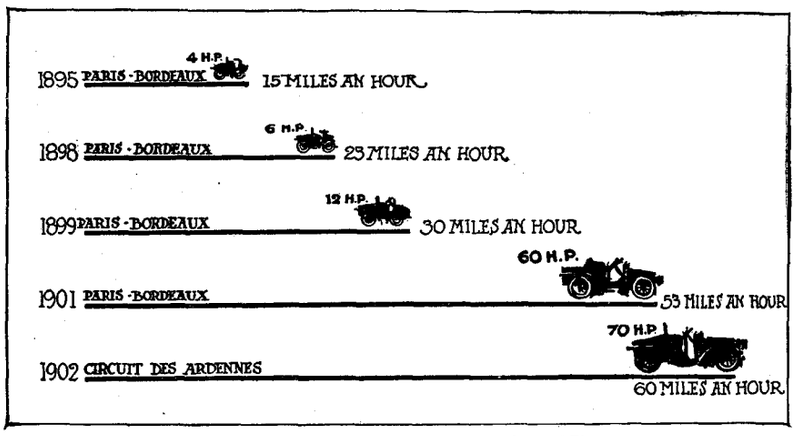
"When we travel through the parts of Belgium bordering on the sea, we see a striking example of the influence on trees of strong and constant winds. The trees are, in general, bent toward the interior of the country. Their broken or twisted branches indicate sufficiently the injurious effect of the wind. We may also recollect that it was proved some time ago that the trunks of trees buried in the peat bogs of Holland all lie in a southwest to northeast direction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Increasing Speed of Automobiles.—The accompanying diagram from *Popular Mechanics* shows this increased speed very clearly. Says this journal:

"In 1895 the automobile which covered 15 miles an hour was a 'scorcher'; now 60 miles an hour is not uncommon. From 4 horse-power to 70 horse-power is the record of growth in the motive power. *The Motor Age* says:

"'Think of scooting across the street and back again in a second, and then you will have some idea of what fast riding in an automobile really means. That is about the rate traveled by M. Augieres when he made the world's record for a gasoline motor-car of over 2,000 pounds weight, at Paris on November 17, 1902.'

"A mile was made in 46 seconds, which means 114 feet per second. American machines have made 84 feet per second and are steadily gaining in speed."



SHOWING INCREASING SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

American Games and American Civilization.—A minute and systematic examination of the games of the world has been made by Stewart Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania. These games he believes to be the fragments of ancient ritual observances, and a comparison of those found in America and Asia leads him to believe that the share of this continent in the establishment of civilization is much greater than is usually supposed. Says Mr. Culin:

"After a comprehensive examination of all the games of the American tribes, it appears that they may be classified in some four or five interdependent and related groups, in which the implements employed show progressive modification of form, suggesting a common source in specific ceremonies, as well as a geographic center in America from which they probably emanated. The ceremonies were divinatory, and this divination I would explain as an 'experimental sacrifice.' Tentatively I would assign the geographical center to the arid region of the Southwest, rather than to Mexico and the higher civilizations of Central America. The games of the Eastern Continent—and I speak now not so much of the present day, but from what we know of the remote past—are not only similar to, but practically identical with, those of America, and are not only alike in externals, but, if we may so apply the word, in their morphology as well. And, it may be added, they extend over into Asia and America as expressions of the same underlying culture. They belong to the *same* culture. Men evidently wandered far and wide over the world before history began. Shall we, with our American explanations in mind—and they hold good not alone for games, which are but the 'stalking-horse' of the student—shall we not assent to the claim that ancient America may have contributed, to an extent usually unimagined, her share of what is now the world's civilization?"

The Trackless Trolley.—This is the latest name for the trolley-stage or the electric vehicle that takes it power from an overhead wire. Such vehicles have already been experimented with, and the technical papers tell us that efforts are now to be made to introduce them as a commercial venture. Says *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, April 18):

"The trackless trolley-car will raise some interesting questions as to the speed limit. Is the trackless trolley-car an electric-car or an automobile? The devotees of the 'devil wagon' are continually wailing for more liberty in the way of speed, and would very likely accept a general permit for manslaughter as well. Suppose, now, that they succeed in lobbying through a given legislature a permit for 25 miles an hour over country roads. Does it follow that a trackless trolley-car has a similar degree of liberty, or is the fact that it runs on a route which is known to the public enough to classify it as a street-car, bound by whatever speed limit is enforced for that class of service? In route it is a street-car, in some other properties an automobile. Must it incur their combined limitations or claim their combined immunities?"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE windmill—that old and classic source of power which was the main dependence of our forefathers before the invention of the steam-engine—is again to be put to work, in Germany, furnishing the power to drive dynamos," says *The Electrical Review*.

"A NEW putty knife invented by a Philadelphian has a reservoir and force feed by means of which the putty is supplied as it is needed for use." Says *The American Inventor*: "The new blade has a short flange on one side, which is cut back from the point at such an angle that the tool slides on the edge of the flange while doing its work, the flange serving to confine the putty beneath the blade. The cap at the rear end of the reservoir is removable, and when the latter has been filled and the cap replaced, with the plunger extended, the tool is then ready for use."

IN a recent report on the heat produced by the new metal radium, Messrs. Curie and Laborde assert, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (April 4), that its quantity is too large to be explained by ordinary chemical change. "If we seek the origin of this heat in an internal transformation, this transformation must be of a more profound nature, and must be due to a modification in the atom itself. Nevertheless such a change, if it exist, takes place with great slowness. The properties of radium do not show noticeable variations in several years, and M. Demarçau has observed no difference in the spectrum of a specimen of radium chlorid at intervals of five months. . . . This, however, is not the only hypothesis compatible with the continuous emission of heat by radium. It may also be explained by supposing that the radium utilizes an exterior energy of unknown source."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"READERS in the history of astronomy will remember," says Prof. W. W. Payne in *Popular Astronomy*, "that more than one hundred years ago Sir William Herschel thought, on account of his knowledge of the proper motions of the stars, that the sun and all the planets with it were moving in a straight line toward the constellation of Hercules. This wonderful conclusion has been spoken of by modern astronomers as 'one of the shrewd guesses for which Herschel was justly famous.' This was mainly so because he had really so few data from which to derive such a stupendous result. Since that time astronomers have been at work trying to measure the distances of some of the stars and the velocities with which they move in line of sight and in direction at right angles to it, so that information concerning the correctness of Herschel's guess has been much improved, and it all tends to show that he was not far wrong in this early conclusion; still, later solutions are not entirely satisfactory, for there is an outstanding uncertainty regarding the point toward which our solar system is moving of at least 10° or 15°." This point is to be settled, it is hoped, by the expedition sent to the southern hemisphere at the expense of Mr. D. O. Mills.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS INFIDELITY INCREASING IN THE COLLEGES?

PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER, of the University of Chicago, ought certainly to be well qualified to answer this question, which he propounds in the first issue of the new religious weekly, *Christendom* (Chicago); and in view of the fact that he is himself associated with the more liberal school of theological teaching and belief, his answer possesses a special interest. At the very outset of his article, he is compelled to admit that the religious atmosphere of the modern college is such as to cause some disquietude. He writes:

"What is the situation to-day? Is it true that there has been a remarkable decrease in the actual teaching of Christian truth, while a large and growing emphasis has been placed upon the teaching of branches altogether devoid of religious character? Yes. Is it true that of the students who enter college very few indeed look forward to Christian service of any kind, the larger number having, as a matter of fact, only the slightest possible interest in religious matters? Yes. Is it also true that many college men who might otherwise enter the ministry turn aside to teaching, or to business, or perhaps to some other line of work because of the influence of the purely technical instruction given in the colleges? Yes. Is it certainly a fact that many men and women who entered college as Christian workers in their home churches take little or no active part in church life after they have completed their college work? Yes.

"If, now, all this is true, or even half of it, one need not be surprised to find the feeling frequently expressed throughout the religious world that college education is tending to decrease Christian faith, and that institutions founded and conducted for distinctly Christian ends are, in fact, educating their students away from the church. In a word, that religious infidelity is increasing in our colleges. Is this conclusion to be accepted? I answer: Yes, and no."

Two tendencies, continues President Harper, are constantly discernible. The first is that many men and women in their college life grow careless about religious matters and in some cases actually give up, or think that they give up, Christianity. To this class must be added those who, in the course of their college studies, are led to question the truth of the teaching received in early years from teacher, parent, or pastor. Says President Harper:

"The scientific attitude of mind cultivated in most colleges as well as universities distinctly opposes the acceptance of truth on the basis of another person's authority. The college student passes through an evolution both intellectual and moral. He is taught to question everything. He is brought into contact with men who are investigating problems in every line of thought supposed by the rank and file of humanity to be settled, or problems of the very existence of which the ordinary man is wholly ignorant.

"This same questioning attitude will inevitably include matters of religion. Difficulties are certain to arise, unless during this period the young man or woman is not brought under proper and appreciative influences; and unless the right kind of assistance is given, skepticism is very liable to pass over into infidelity. The question of miracles, which to many minds presents no difficulty, to the young man or woman under the influence of scientific study becomes a matter of very serious importance. Unless such students are helped to see the true relation of the Biblical narratives to Christianity, it is almost an invariable rule that they pass through a period of great religious depression and uncertainty, which in some cases results in either religious indifference or a half-cynical contempt for the teachings of the church."

The second tendency is bound up in the attitude of those college students who are endeavoring to discriminate between what they regard as the essential and the unessential elements of religion. President Harper writes on this point:

"In separating the two elements of religious faith, the college student is almost certain to include among those elements which he judges to be unessential matters which many persons deem essential. From the point of view, therefore, of such persons, these college men are infidels. But after all such a charge is too sweeping in most cases. That ebullition of omniscience which marks all college students at some time in their career hardly demands so severe a term. The influence of scientific study is on the whole not unsettling, but constructive. If men believe fewer things, they believe fundamental things more intensely. If they question, it is that they may find answers, and finding answers they go on to even larger truths."

President Harper grants that there are certain evils in the present situation, and he would meet them by special remedies, such as: (1) better training in the early years of school life; (2) stronger preaching during the college years; and (3) specific teaching of a definite character, adapted to individual needs and necessities. He thinks, however, that on the whole the outlook is full of encouragement. We quote, in conclusion:

"A comparison of the religious condition of the older colleges to-day with that of the same institutions fifty years ago will show indubitably that there is in them to-day far more sturdy belief in fundamentals of the Christian religion. Further than this, there is to be found to-day religious interest in our colleges which is absolutely unparalleled. It is not only that Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Associations are more prosperous and more influential than ever before, but the colleges themselves are awakening to their responsibilities to care for the religious life of their students. Everywhere we see the establishment of chairs for Biblical instruction; the formation of Bible departments; the institution of preacherships especially adapted to the needs of the college mind; the outgoing of the earnest life of the students of college settlements; great conventions of college men and women under the direction of religious leaders. . . . Our colleges may be less determined to support some peculiar view of God and theology, but they are producing men and women who are not content to live in a universe in which there is no God. If education tends to lead college students to adopt the shorter form of every creed, it is teaching them at the same time that religion is an elemental fact in human life, and that no man can be a thoroughly educated man who does not know the fear of the Lord."

A JESUIT AGITATION IN GERMANY.

THE announcement made by the German Chancellor, that the Government has given its consent to the return of the Jesuits, who have been banished from the land practically ever since the establishment of the empire, has aroused the Protestant element to such a degree that the Chancellor's project may be defeated. The *Chronik* (Leipsic) gives the following survey of the situation from a Protestant point of view:

The Jesuits have not been permitted to return and in all probability will not be permitted, notwithstanding the fact that the Roman Catholic party has secured several signal victories in recent months, notably the establishment of a new theological faculty in connection with the University of Strassburg. The Jesuits can return only if both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag give consent. The latter has repeatedly done so, but the former, representing the various states of the German confederacy, has always refused and generally with considerable emphasis. This is not the first time that the Jesuit danger has become a *Hannibal ante portas* for the German Protestant church. The mere proposal to open the doors for the Jesuits has brought from all the corners of Germany protests loud and long. Especially has the Protestantische Bund, the great national organization established especially for the purpose of fighting Rome "with tongue and pen," been active in arousing the German Protestants. As a result, it now appears that the Chancellor counted his chickens before they were hatched, and that he will not command the votes in the Bundesrath which are absolutely necessary for the passage of this measure. Especially are the representatives of Saxony, notwithstanding the fact that its royal house belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, decided in their opposition to the

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Jesuit measure, as also those of Baden, Würtemberg, and other smaller states. Only Prussia and Bavaria, the former for policy's sake and the latter as the chief Roman Catholic state in Germany, favor the proposal by which the Chancellor hopes to repay the political debt which he owes to the Center or Catholic party in the German parliament for having aided him in his agrarian and tariff measures.

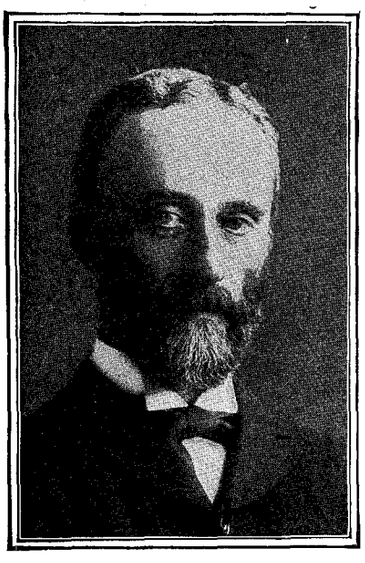
The Roman Catholic journals are saying very little about the matter. Some leading papers, notably the Berlin *Germania* and the Cologne *Volkszeitung* endeavor to throw oil upon the angry waters by claiming that the Jesuits are not dangerous to state or church, but should be welcomed on account of their schools and learning.

In reply to this, Protestant journals claim that Catholic countries have repeatedly been compelled to banish the Jesuits. The *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, (Leipsic) furnishes a long list of dates when decrees of banishment went into force. Six of these were executed in the sixteenth century, nine in the seventeenth, seven in the eighteenth, and five in the nineteenth century, these last being: 1815, from St. Petersburg and Moscow; 1822, from all Russia; 1847 from Switzerland; 1872, from Germany; 1880, from France.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW LIGHT ON THE RITUALISTIC CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

RITUALISM is still furnishing a burning topic for controversial discussion in England, and no less than four articles are devoted to the subject in the April issue of *The Nineteenth Century*. The first is by Lord Halifax, a prominent defender of the Ritualist position, who writes under the heading "The Crisis in the Church." He says, in part:

"The church exists to proclaim the Catholic religion and to bring all men into the obedience of the faith. Consider what the attitude of Englishmen generally, and of the great mass of the population amongst the English-speaking races, is toward the Catholic faith, and what a lesson that attitude teaches. What on the Anglican theory is the purest portion of Christendom, with every advantage of wealth, position, and privilege, has proved absolutely incapable of retaining within its fold not only the great masses of its population, but a very large proportion of those (I say nothing of the irreligious and the careless) who are really alive to their souls' needs and care for spiritual concerns. If one object of a church is to bring men to the obedience of the faith, why has the Church of England been so eminently unsuccessful? I should reply, amongst many and other obvious reasons, because she has been so little true to her own principles; because she has professed one thing and done another.



LORD HALIFAX,
A Leader in the English Ritualist Party.

"The result has been, instead of the system of the Prayer-Book, the practical establishment of a respectable form of Christianity with very little power to attract, very helpless in those cases where help is most needed, claiming little authority, insisting upon no practise as of obligation, making no appeal to the imagination, owning little connection with the past, and generally ignoring those counsels of perfection and those heroic virtues which really attract souls and convert the world."

Lord Halifax notes "a movement of unrest and expectation on all sides," and thinks that the Church of England is "on the eve of great changes." He concludes:

"The foundations are being shaken everywhere; the state of Biblical criticism both at home and abroad is alone sufficient to prove this. There is a movement toward reunion [with Rome] at home and abroad which must in the end bear fruit. It will be a fatal mistake if the rulers of the church despise it. They have to be brave about it: a price has to be paid, something has to be risked, for all things that are worth doing. There are defeats which are the necessary steps to victories, present failures which spell future success. It is not unlikely that the question of disestablishment may be brought forward at no very distant period. An accident might bring it within the range of practical politics. The present state of parties, much that has recently happened, and the general current of opinion on such matters throughout the world make such a contingency probable, certainly possible. The difficulties which such a conflict must involve are such as to inspire the gravest anxiety. No one could wish to precipitate such a conflict. Few but would desire to avert it, but should it prove unavoidable, it is hardly possible to doubt, whatever the troubles and dangers, whatever the heartrending anxiety, which those who fight that battle will have to go through, its ultimate end and result, as things are, will be for the ultimate good of the church."

LADY WIMBORNE,
Who thinks that "England will never accept an Italianized form of worship."

The second paper is by Lady Wimborne, who presents a forceful argument from the Protestant point of view, under the title "The Church's Last Chance." She declares:

"I think few, except those who have come in contact with what is called the aggrieved parishioner, have any conception of the depth of feeling which is being stirred throughout the length and breadth of the country by the ritualistic aggression, a feeling none the less strong because it is patiently enduring, and what is more, silently praying, but which, when the occasion arises, as arise it assuredly will, will be a mighty force to be reckoned with. . . . The church is growing out of touch with the mind and intellect of the rising generation; it is losing that old English character which bound both clergy and laity together, and made the church a truly national one. All this is due to the importation of the foreign element, which makes Italy and not England its ideal dream, which is seeking to force upon Englishmen a system from which their forefathers revolted, and which, no matter what apparent success it may achieve in certain directions, will never be accepted by the people of this country. England will never accept an Italianized form of worship, and the only result that will be achieved, if the influence of this party remains predominant in the church, is what we see already occurring, that the intellect of the country will be driven into non-conformity."

Lady Wimborne asserts that the eyes of all are turning at this crisis to the new Archbishop of Canterbury, and that it is upon his action, to a large extent, that the fate of the Anglican Church depends. Furthermore:

"He has a great opportunity; his statesmanlike qualities and his great experience fit him for the exalted post he occupies.

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Both Parliament and the vast majority of the country are ready to support him in the exercise of his powers, or if need be to strengthen them, in maintaining the true Anglican teaching and ritual of our church. But it is absolutely necessary that he should recognize that this is no matter of noisy agitators, but one of life and death to the Church of England; that there is no exaggeration in the statements placed before the public, but that the deepest religious feelings of the most earnest, loyal, and devoted church-people are being daily and grievously injured; that a determined assault is being made by a well-disciplined and highly organized party on the fundamental position of the Church of England, and that this assault is being carried on not only in the most extreme churches, but by a systematic, insidious, and gradual advance from point to point, with one definite aim and object in view. All this requires what we feel sure the Archbishop will bring to bear on the case, a careful investigation of the inner working of the movement, which will lead him to see that a mere conformity to the letter of the law will do little to remedy the evil. What we need is an obedience to the spirit and not only to the law of the church."

CAPT. MAHAN'S APPEAL FOR A REVIVAL OF "PERSONAL RELIGION."

AT a recent meeting of the Church Club, of New York, a paper on "The Apparent Decadence of the Church's Influence" was read by Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States navy. His address, which proved to be a trenchant criticism of prevailing religious tendencies, has aroused unusual interest, and is reprinted in full in *The Churchman* (April 25).

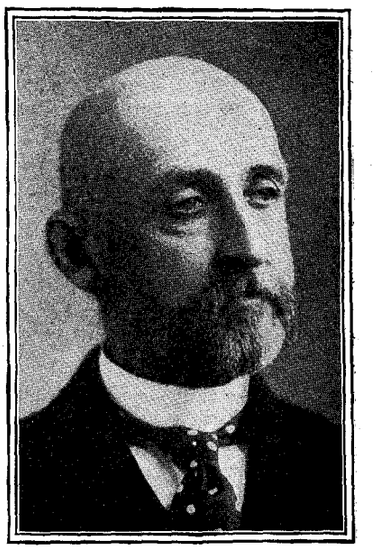
Why is it, he asks at the outset, that church-membership seems to be standing still; that there is a lack of candidates for the ministry; that the Christian influence, as a whole, is so "languid and defective"? His answer is:

"In my judgment, the church of to-day, laity and clergy, have made the capital mistake in generalship of reversing the two great commandments of the law; the two fundamental principles of her war, established by Christ himself. Practically, as I observe, the laity hold, and the clergy teach, that the first and great commandment is 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Incidentally thereto, it is admitted, 'Thou shouldest love the Lord thy God.' It is of course too egregious an absurdity openly to call that the second commandment. It is simply quietly relegated to a secondary place.

"You may perhaps dispute this deduction as a matter of fact, or may remind me of St. John's words, 'He who loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, can not love God whom he hath not seen.' It is evident, however, on reflection, that St. John is in no sense inverting our Lord's order. He simply appeals to evidence. This man says that he loves God. Very well, where is the proof of it? Does he love his brother? If not, he certainly does not love God, for the love of the brethren is the sure, inevitable fruit of loving God. In fact the whole missionary spirit, and much that is not narrowly missionary, involves love for brethren whom we have no more seen than we have seen God. The love of God is the one sure motive and source of the love for man."

Is it not a fact, continues Captain Mahan, that within the last thirty years the church has been teaching that a "man's personal piety is of small consequence, alongside of his external benevolent activities"? Has not the church come to stand, consciously or unconsciously, for the idea that "external activities, outward benevolence, are not merely the fruit of Christian life, but the Christian life itself"? We quote further:

"Is not the judgment of the world expressed, and is it not a true judgment, in the words of indifferent contempt for a man who is trying to save his own soul—his miserable soul, as I have sometimes read? And yet what is a man's soul? It is the one thing inexpressibly dear to God, for which, if there had been but one, He was content to give His Son, and this He has intrusted to the man as his own particular charge; I do not say his only charge, but the one clearly and solely committed to him to make the most of. It is the talent which he is to multiply by diligent care; not that he may delight in it himself, but that he may present it to God through Jesus Christ. . . . Because care of one's own soul, by internal effort and discipline, seemed selfish, men have rushed to the extreme of finding in external action, in organized benevolence, in philanthropic effort, in the love of the neighbor—and particularly of the neighbor's body, for the neighbor's soul was naturally of not more account than one's own—not merely the fruit of Christian life, but the Christian life itself. That the kingdom of God is within you, an individual matter primarily and in essence, and only in consequence, and incidentally external, as all activity is but a manifestation of life, and not life itself—all this was forgotten. This I conceive to be the state of the church now. I mean as an organization; for I doubt not the multitudes of earnest cultivators of their own souls for the glory of God—perfecting holiness, as St. Paul says, in the fear of the Lord."



CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN,
Whose recent address on "Personal Religion" has aroused unusual interest in church circles.

There is only one remedy, declares Captain Mahan, and that is the restoration of "personal religion"—"the direct relation of the individual soul to God—to that primary place in the Christian scheme which it has momentarily lost." We quote, in conclusion:

"Within this generation there has been given much vogue to a secular phrase, the prevalence of which seems so indicative of the temper of the day as to point just where the sagacious Christian warrior, crafty as St. Paul was to seize opportunity and capture men with guile for Jesus Christ, may lay hold upon men's hearts and minds. Self-culture, we have all heard much of it; sweetness and light, and all the rest of it. No new thing; the Stoics cultivated themselves, their personality, that they might reach self-sufficingness, which, being attained, could be presented to themselves in the form of self-contentment. Let this human conception receive consecration. What is self-culture, but deliverance from evil unto good—salvation from sin? And who shall thus save his people? Who but Jesus Christ? And what is Personal Religion but the cooperation of man's will with the power of Jesus Christ, that man's soul, man's whole being, may be saved; not for his own profit chiefly, but that he may lay it, thus redeemed, thus exalted, at the feet of him who loved him and gave himself for him."

Captain Mahan's address is warmly commended by several of the religious papers. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"The remarks of Captain A. T. Mahan, the famous authority on naval history, when speaking before the Church Club of New York to the topic 'Personal Religion,' appeal to *The Interior* as of very significant import by way of indexing these times. It means a great deal that an American citizen so typical of his contemporaries and so prominent among them, should consent to talk publicly of such a specific and soul-searching religious theme. There has been an enormous amount of 'glittering generality' in the religious utterances of our public men, and we like to see here a token that all this vague and airy nothingness must go from the lay sermons of the times as it has already been in large part expunged from the speeches of the political stump. We put still more meaning, however, into Captain Mahan's choice of a line of thought. The cue for years with laymen standing before what might by any turn of the phrase be called 'popular audiences,' has been to praise the religion of kindness and benevolence to fellow men. Such has

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also been the stock of the religion taught so generously, tho spasmodically, by the secular press of the country. But Captain Mahan would not pursue that well-beaten precedent. He took occasion to declare instead that our popular religion of human brotherhood is, standing alone, no religion as all; that there must be some conscious rendering of obligation to God in order to bring into the life the essential religious element. Certainly the age needs scarcely any other teaching more than this. We have not in our modern ethics and our self-admiring altruism emphasized the second great commandment too forcefully, but we have ignored the patent fact that the second is second to the first. We have consented to call men moral, if not religious, on evidence only that they are honorable in all dealings with other men. Now it needs to be said strongly that a man's relation to his God is just as real as and more fundamental than his relation to another man, and his certificate of moral character is not filled out until it appears that he is honest and sincere in the divine relation. Captain Mahan's address marks, we trust, a return in the tide of common ethical thinking."

PROGRESS TOWARD CHURCH UNION.

WHAT is described as "a meeting of great historic importance in American church history" was held on April 22 and 23 in Pittsburg, when forty-three men, representing four religious denominations, came together for the purpose of consolidating the four bodies into one, if it were possible. They were only partially successful; but, as *The Independent* remarks, a "partial success is no failure, and is the promise of full success a little later." The meeting was held as the result of overtures made by the United Brethren (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 6 last), and the four denominations concerned are the Congregationalists, with over 650,000 communicants; the United Brethren, with over 250,000; the Methodist Protestants, with 200,000, and the Christian Connection, with 100,000. The United Brethren were represented by fifteen men, with Dr. Cornell, of Denver, Colo., as chairman; the Methodist Protestants by fifteen, with Hon. J. W. Hering, state controller of Maryland, as chairman; the Congregationalists by ten, with Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of *The Independent*, as chairman, and with Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., in attendance; and the Christian Connection by three men, with Dr. O. W. Powers as chairman. *The Independent* prints a detailed account, from the pen of Dr. Ward, of the two days' proceedings, and says editorially:

"What is it that produces all these 'subdichotomies of schisms,' as Milton calls them, in the church? It is nothing but insistence on points of difference, mere questions of philosophy or ways of doing things, which are perfectly indifferent to the kingdom of heaven. This may not have seemed so always. There was a time when men thought that if one did not hold a particular intellectual belief as to whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father alone, or also from both the Father and the Son, he would without doubt perish everlastingly. We have all got over that cruel notion now. Then it was proper to separate on such a point as this; but now among Protestant Christians, at least, such a question has lost its importance. We have come to understand that religion has to do with the heart, and that its essence was correctly defined by our Lord as love supreme to God and equal love to man.

"In the present case there were four denominations which had more or less learned our Lord's way of looking at religion. They all believed, United Brethren, Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants, and Christian Connection, alike, that the present separation of Christians into sects is a great evil, and they wanted, so far as they could, to correct it. They were not quite sure how near alike they were; they did not know each other very well. They hoped they were near enough alike to unite into one body. But when they came together, and questioned each other sharply, they found that their ways were considerably different, and their ways are what now keeps Christians apart more than their beliefs. They are all very independent on certain points, and all have separated—separatists all—for the sake of some larger or smaller point of liberty or self-government; but the points differ, and one wants more liberty while another wants more government. The Congregationalists, with their dependence on influence rather than authority, were sure that theirs was the better way, while the Methodist Protestants and the United Brethren were equally sure that the welfare of their churches required a stricter rule.

"To harmonize the two views is not easy; and the representatives of these bodies felt that they could not separate without at least the attempt to unite. Their plan is not absolute union; it is not pure federation. They propose to establish for the three denominations—for the Christian Connection fell out—a single general council of the united churches, in which they shall get acquainted, and in which certain common interests shall be attended to, very likely their mission work; while all legislative or judicial machinery shall go on for the present as it has in their several conferences. It is hoped that this will result in entire union. Meanwhile the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants will be able to unite in a single body.

"The meeting of official representatives of these four denominations is perhaps the most important ecclesiastial event of the new century. It may mean a great deal more than now appears. It gives the promise of the union in the same body of a number of other denominations, whose methods and sympathies are essentially the same. The spirit of union is in the air, and it is the spirit of the Master."

The Independent takes the view that this federation of denominations affords a basis for still further progress in the direction of church unity. It concludes:

"Diversity in unity is the way, not unity through conformity. This is the essential principle, not of mere tolerance, but of full acceptance of differences in belief and ways. Separations have always been made to suppress liberty of difference, and union must come by the reverse process of more liberty to differ. This is a hard lesson to learn, for it contradicts the essence of denominationalism. . . . The right way is for those to take their creeds who want them, and those to discard them who have no use for them; for they all hold substantially the same faith, hope, and love. It is not what we hold and do that keeps us apart, but what we want others to hold and do. Those who now could not unite will, we trust, see a new light before many moons, and other bodies will join in the same union, and some portion of the shame of our Protestant Christians be removed."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the seventy-third annual meeting of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which took place in Saratoga, N. Y., a few days ago, Bishop McCabe stated that the net increase of membership of the Methodist Church since 1884 was greater than the entire membership of any denomination except the Baptists.

ABOUT one hundred thousand dollars was collected at a meeting held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 22, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church Extension Committee. With this amount as a nucleus, the Presbyterians of New York are planning to collect a fund of $750,000 for the purpose of wiping out church indebtedness and erecting new churches in the metropolis.

A COPY of Professor Salvatori's Italian translation of "Ben-Hur" has been presented to the Pope, who is said to have "graciously accepted it." In an official letter to the translator, Cardinal Rampolla declares that "only too rarely do romances come to the Holy Father's hands in which that which delights serves solely as a means to attract the reader to the possession of what is useful."

THE announcement that the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton has resigned the position of university preacher at Stanford University has created some surprise, in view of the fact that he only recently went to California to assume the duties of this position. It is said that his action is due to criticism of his efforts to show the essential harmony between Christianity, Buddhism, and the other great religions of the world. The New York *Sun* comments: "We are surprised that any criticism on the Pacific coast of his position as to the inherent harmony of religions should have disturbed him, and all the more because in New York for many years he was the target for violent attack on account of like views boldly and consistently proclaimed by him from his pulpit and in published writings and addresses as a vice-president of the Liberal Congress of Religions." A later report represents a difference of opinion in regard to the character of the chapel choir as the main reason for the resignation.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FRENCH "MISTAKE" IN SIAM.

SIGNIFICANT of much, as a certain great Scot would say, is the news that ratification of the famous treaty concluded last October by France with Siam has been postponed until the end of this year. The republic is now faced with a series of colonial complications which, in the opinion of the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, will grow worse before they grow better. It should be explained that the head of the French Foreign Office, M. Delcassé, is not fully trusted by the anti-Clerical factions now in power. However, he is retained in the cabinet partly because of his mastery of world politics and partly because of his amiable capacity for accommodating himself to all parties in the religious disputes now prevailing. Yet he is accused by the *Intransigéant* (Paris) of a "sneaking affection" for the religious orders upon the "absurd plea" that they promote French interests in the Orient. And the *Dépêche Coloniale* (Paris) would have us believe that the foreign minister gave his enemies an opening when he negotiated the treaty which hung fire so long and is now somewhat ingloriously postponed.

PRINCESS WALDEMAR OF DENMARK,
Whose influence was peculiarly exerted in favor of Siam.

The much-abused compact recognized as Siamese a narrow strip of territory winding in serpentine fashion up and down the left bank of the Mekong. Siamese sovereignty was also acknowledged in an important area bordering on the Gulf of Siam and running inland along the northwest boundary of Cambodia. A third region, on Siam's northern frontier, went with this treaty. In exchange, France gained a considerable area along the Mekong, rounding out Cambodia very amply. The Paris *Temps* vainly essayed to convince French imperialists that the republic gained immensely by this bargain. It was attacked from all directions, a somewhat sensational opposition being set up by the *Petite Gironde* (Paris), under the inspiration of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs. The treaty was pronounced a "mistake," and one which it were well to "candidly confess." The enemies of the treaty also made much of insinuations in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that the Princess Waldemar, of Denmark, sister of the late Prince Henry of Orleans, was using her influence in Paris to have the treaty confirmed. This lady, "whose fame in diplomatic circles," says the London *Times*, "is so great," is "the bright star of the Danish court," and, as we learn on the same high authority, "has all the ready wit of her race, and it can not be denied that she never neglects the opportunity for a discreet reference to Alsace-Lorraine." Her references to the treaty with Siam, however, can scarcely have been discreet, for they are made the basis of an anonymous attack upon that instrument in the *Grande Revue* (Paris). The writer of the article calls our attention to this paragraph which he takes from the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"Princess Waldemar has important reasons for being most energetic in her mission [to Paris in the interest of the treaty], for Prince Waldemar, her husband, and the entire Danish royal family have made large investments in this part of Asia and especially in the bank at Bangkok. As a French paper says, the views of a princess belonging to the royal house of France, and who has so often devoted herself to the French cause, can not be disregarded. They must be reckoned with when she advises the French Government, as she has done through its minister at Copenhagen, not to be too exacting with Siam."

With this as his text, our anonymous authority tells us to read "between the lines," when we will see that "the Princess Waldemar, having an interest in obliging the Siamese Government, seeks to bring about the confirmation of a treaty profitable to herself." The same writer says further:

"It is a fact that the Danes have large interests in Siam. Three enterprises in which Princess Waldemar is the largest stockholder are supported by their capital. First is the railroad from Bangkok to Paknam, parallel with the Menam, uniting the capital with the bend of that river. Second is the Bangkok electric street-railway. Third is the East Asiatic Company, a great import and export concern."

Such were the influences which, we are told, hurried France on to disaster. Other mysterious forces, tending to place the republic's Siamese interests at the mercy of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, were hinted at. The anti-Clerical press of Paris took the alarm and stories were put into circulation regarding the fantastic expenditures of the Siamese envoy who had visited Paris in the interest of the treaty. Finally some uneasy deputies brought about a request that the diplomatic correspondence relating to the treaty be laid before them. To this M. Delcassé replied that "it is a rule in all foreign offices that diplomatic despatches in which envoys report the confidences they have received and freely state their own opinions shall remain locked in the archives until the time when the facts to which they relate have entered the domain of history." And the ratification of the treaty, as was observed at the beginning, has been deferred until the end of the year, the Government promising in the mean time to wrest some railroad concessions from Siam.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE KING'S COMING TRIP TO DUBLIN.

KING EDWARD will visit Ireland this summer, whereat the Home Rule organs in Dublin announce editorially that he favors their cause. It is frankly admitted that the announcement is based on "rumor," yet such a rumor is sufficient to make him welcome. Therefore, it is argued, English statements that an Irish welcome to Edward VII. will mean an Irish abandonment of Home Rule are nonsense. We quote *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin):

"There is not, we are certain, the faintest shadow of personal ill-feeling to his Majesty in Ireland. Personally, he is popular; far more popular than was Queen Victoria. The rumor that he is personally in favor of Home Rule for Ireland has enhanced that popularity. But it is not the man, but the King, whom Unionists call upon the Irish people to receive and honor as head of the constitution. The anticipations of the Unionist press prove how grossly such a reception would be misconstrued as a concession to Unionism. The honest policy is the best. Ireland is frankly disaffected to the constitution, and she will refuse to make false profession of loyalty. If rumor is to be trusted, his Majesty was himself deeply impressed with the disaffection in Ireland, and was convinced that it was by Home Rule alone it would be removed. It is not so long ago since Dublin was proclaimed under a coercion act, which is still in force, and which would not be tolerated in England. Yet the Queen's visit was to bring the millennium in its train. The sycophants will, of course, make the same prophecy about the King. Even the ill-conditioned comments of the Unionist press

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will not induce the slightest discourtesy to the King in his proposed visit to Ireland. But his Majesty himself will be quick to appreciate the distinction between courtesy and loyalty, and to realize that Home Rule is the only remedy for Irish disaffection."

King Edward will be very welcome in Ireland, where the news of his coming visit affords pleasure according to the clerical *Daily Independent* (Dublin), which represents the views of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. *The Evening Telegraph* (Dublin), a Home-Rule paper, also utters its editorial edification at the news. But *The United Irishmen* (Dublin) will not stomach this sort of thing, saying, indeed, that "if the King of England comes to this country he will come uninvited and unwished for by three-fourths of the people":

"If his garrison here desire to hail him with hosannas, we do not contest its right to do so, tho the Home-Rule section of it will be acting stupidly in its own interests if it regards the advice Parnell gave in 1885 to refuse to tender any welcome to a British royal personage visiting this country until a Home-Rule bill had passed into law. But that is its own affair. If, however, Irish public elective bodies follow the example of the Cove of Cork sycophants, and seek to misrepresent the nation by tending him a welcome, then the Nationalists of Ireland will make it plain that the vast majority of the inhabitants of this country are unswervingly faithful to the ideal of Ireland a sovereign independent state."

MANCHURIA.

AMERICANS who are not in touch with the subject have no idea of the far-reaching importance of the Manchurian question to the United States. Nearly every implement and most of the structural shapes used in building the great railway came from this country. The locomotives were made in Pennsylvania, and every great manufacturing State in the Union derives some revenue from the disputed province in return for rock-drills, air-compressors, pumping machinery, cotton goods, tinned edibles, spades and locks. Our contractors are successfully bidding there in many directions, and one need but pick up a European newspaper to note how this fact feeds the dread of what is known abroad as the American peril. The news, therefore, that Russia contemplates a profound modification in the status of the rich and nominally Chinese Manchuria might be expected to inspire in the American mind, according to press opinion in Great Britain, emotions of the impulsive sort which fill a father who, having spent his money for a trousseau and a wedding-breakfast, grows slowly conscious that the youth who was to marry his daughter is detained elsewhere.

The European editorial mind, however, is affected by political rather than by economic considerations in this matter. For months the leading London organs have warned the world that Russia would make Manchuria her own. It is true that according to the Manchurian convention, signed in Peking last year, Russia must evacuate the rich province by next October. But this "evacuation," now taking place on the instalment plan, is subject to such vague conditions as "the event of there being no trouble whatever" and "if the conduct of other Powers should not interpose any obstacle thereto." Moreover, the Chinese are not to resume absolute possession of the "evacuated" region in any event, for Russia is to supervise China's forces there. The London *Times*, which has recently concluded a series of special articles on the Russian position in Manchuria, thus speaks of the "evacuation":

"Evacuation, then, of the provinces [of Manchuria] now in the military occupation of Russia means the withdrawal of the troops from the cities to her railway. But the railway passes by the gates of all the chief cities. The troops that guard the railway guard the cities. Ample provision has been made for them at the railway-stations adjoining all the chief cities. Evacuation of Mukden, the capital city of all Manchuria, means the withdrawal of the troops from inside the wall to outside the wall, where provision is being made for a permanent garrison that the Russians declare can not safely be less than 6,000. So with Káiyüan, Leao-yang, and the other towns now so strongly held. They will be equally well commanded after the evacuation. Evacuation of the two other capital cities discloses a similar condition of things. Tsitsihar is 16 miles from the railway; the troops holding the railway command the city. Kirin, the third capital, is at present 80 miles from the railway. Troops withdrawn from the city command the city from a powerful position only three marches distant. When the railway is built the evacuation will consist in moving the troops from inside the walls to the railway-station outside the walls."

Russia has sown the soil of Manchuria with roubles, if we may trust this suspicious observer. Her mighty weapon is the railway which she has built up and down and across the country:

"It is a military strategical railway, guarded as no other railway in the world is guarded, with blockhouses every three or four miles, with garrisons at every important point. Every vulnerable point is guarded, every bridge is doubly guarded. There is no limit to the number of troops that can be stationed along the line. Russia has been given a free hand in this matter. Russia, and Russia alone, is to determine what force will be adequate. Railway guards are no longer called 'railway guards.' They are 'frontier guards,' and their admitted number is 30,000. They are paid by the Minister of Finance, are enlisted for three years, and are paid more highly than the regular troops, from whom they have been recruited. But the whole army of occupation can be concentrated along the railway—cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and there is none to say them nay. They are there to protect the railway. A regular soldier becomes a frontier guard by the changing of the color of his shoulder-straps and collar patches into green. It is a lightning transformation."

We are solemnly warned by the London daily against attaching any importance to Russia's denial of the real intention of her policy in this part of the East. She is making sure of Manchuria only to close its open door in the face of the world. Yet "a single act of forethought on the part of Japan," we are asked to believe, "might have" changed the whole Far-Eastern question:

"It might have been changed if, at the time of the conjoint representation by the three Powers—Russia, France, and Germany—that the occupation by Japan of the ceded [Manchurian] peninsula of Liau-tung would be detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient, Japan had obtained, as she easily could have obtained, a self-denying undertaking that no one of the three Powers would ever occupy the territory from which she was being ousted. But the undertaking was not asked for, and within less than three years Russia was in military occupation of the territory and fortress from which she had ejected Japan. And, more than that, she had, with unrivaled diplomatic dexterity, secured the right to join this fortress in the south with a Russian city that was being erected in the heart of Manchuria, which city was itself to be united by three different lines of railway with the Russian territory of Siberia. Thus Manchuria has been occupied and has become another great province of the Russian empire. Only armed force can now drive Russia out of Manchuria, the armed force of some other Power than China."

It is futile, says the London *Times* editorially, "to talk of the bad faith which Russia has shown in so flagrant a form" in her dealings with Manchuria. "Hard words, however richly deserved, will not dislodge her." It also points out that Russia has done much good in the land. The natives are experiencing a prosperity hitherto unknown to them. The Russians in authority do not ill-treat the population. Acts of cruelty and wrong, incident to purely military conditions, have long become things of the past:

"Permanent barracks are being built in the most important situations to accommodate thousands of soldiers. Cities, with electric light and water-supply, with parks and reading-rooms, have been built in the wilderness within the last five years by

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the hands of Chinese coolies for their Russian masters. Thousands of Russian civil immigrants have been introduced and have brought their wives and children and made their homes in this integral portion of the Chinese Emperor's dominions. It is impossible to withhold a measure of admiration from the energy and the skill with which the work has been prosecuted. In less than five years the empire which was so solicitous lest the victories of Japan should loosen the grasp of China upon this region and thereby upset the balance of power in the Far East, has 'transformed Manchuria from a Chinese possession into a virtually Russian province,' and has so transformed it while uttering the most fervent protestations of friendship to the dynasty whose territories she is appropriating to her own use. The railway in her hands has been at once the pretext and the instrument of aggression, as it is the bulwark which makes her position secure. It was in order to build the railway—which she has often assured us will prove of immeasurable benefit to the commerce of the world—that she obtained the right from China of sending 'railway guards' into Chinese territory."

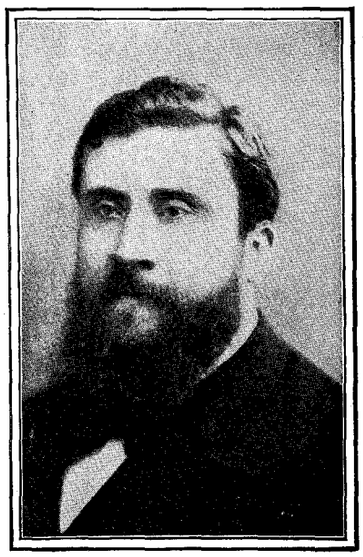
It will be observed that this comment, like all British comment on the subject, displays a freedom of expression for which we look in vain in most French and German organs. The reason, in the case of France, is soon told. In France all parties, Clerical and anti-Clerical, agree that the alliance with Russia is the pivot of French policy. Consequently nothing must be printed in Paris of a nature to wound the susceptibilities of the "ally and friend." This tendency is somewhat marked in nearly every French organ of which the opinion counts for anything in foreign affairs. This attitude was confirmed by recent complaints in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that French papers were criticizing Russia. At any rate, the Paris press, with unimportant exceptions, contains no violent attacks on Russian bad faith. Rather does it express admiration of Russia's success. For instance, the *Temps* (Paris), organ of the French Foreign Office, observes that "news comes from all directions" of the "astonishing work of Russia in Asia." The "retreat from Manchuria" is "a conquering one" and "evacuation means occupation." But this "Russian method in Asia" may be the subject of "discussion" as to its "object," but "not as regards its constancy and success." Indeed, "less happier models could be chosen." We quote further:

"Instead of threatening the native Power she wishes to reduce, Russia overwhelms it with offers of her services and loads it with her favors. She makes herself useful. Instead of taking her stand upon treaties, and insisting upon their observance in a fury of real or feigned rage, she works with and for the native Government—that is, for herself. She announces quite openly that she will maintain its integrity and the integrity of its territory. All this time she is building roads, organizing regiments, establishing banks, offering loans, granting concessions, building harbors, while taking care not to seize a city by force, to openly wrest a slice of territory or to diminish or irritate its feeble power. Russia knows that all these things will come to her some day. She has an especial horror of descents in force that are followed by no effect, of imperious flourishes based on doubt. Knowing that she can not advantageously employ cannon, she refrains from placing herself in a position that might oblige her to resort to it. She has the triple advantage of remaining at peace, of seeming generous, and of deriving more benefit than a war of both words and swords would bring her."

The German press is not very different in tone. The Berlin Government, so the London *Spectator* (strongly anti-German) constantly assures us in explanation, dare not be openly unfriendly to Russia. This, it thinks, accounts for the fact that the tone of the German official and semi-official press is far from anti-Russian. According to the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the Powers really concerned, outside of Russia and China, are Japan, Great Britain, and the United States. As regards opinion in the Orient, it follows national predispositions. Thus *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), an English paper, says Russia has promised to evacuate Manchuria, but none of her "prettily worded assurances" carry conviction. This was written, of course, before Russia's position in Manchuria entered its recent acute phase. The *Echo de Chine* (Shanghai), a French paper, declares that "Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria in the same way that Great Britain agreed to evacuate Egypt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ATTEMPT TO REOPEN THE DREYFUS CASE.

ALTHO an effort has been made on a somewhat ambitious scale to plunge all France anew into the turmoil of the Dreyfus case, it has not yet succeeded. Trained journalists in Paris say it will not succeed. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) can not indorse that view. It seems to anticipate another upheaval. The factors in the present situation are a forged document to which somebody put Emperor William's name, a letter of resignation by a high army officer which was concealed from the Premier, and a pending investigation of secret government archives which may yield much or little. The attempt to prove that the last Dreyfus verdict was based on some mysterious evidence that never reached the public has been defeated. The net result of all this, according to European press opinion, is to deprive the French Clericals of the Dreyfus case as a weapon against the present Government. M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, is credited with achieving this triumph by his brilliant speeches in the chamber, and his organ, the *Petite République* (Paris), says there will be a thorough investigation of everything. The *Radical* (Paris) says this is doubtful, and the *Siècle* (Paris) thinks there will be no investigation amounting to anything. The anti-ministerial *Journal des Débats* (Paris) observes:



M. JEAN JAURÉS,
Whose activity in the Dreyfus matter may reopen the "affair."

"M. Jaurès wanted tumult. He has created tumult. He succeeded for a moment in reviving former troubles, in refreshing former hatreds, and in adding to the confusion of minds. But M. Jaurès likewise wanted the substance of success. He wanted once more to derive some advantage from an agitation which, for years together, was a source of such profit to him and his friends. He wanted to open up a new path to Socialist ideas through divisions and alarms. M. Jaurès has failed."

What M. Jaurès aimed to show, in his effort to reopen the "affair," was that the last Dreyfus court-martial based its verdict upon the forged Emperor William letter. Thus the Paris *Temps*. In this alleged forgery—the very existence of which is questioned—"Dreyfus was bluntly named as a spy in Germany's service." It is beyond doubt, proceeds the organ of the Paris Foreign Office, "that this silly legend was, in spite of its absurdity and in spite of all denials, widely credited. Mr. Jaurès tracked this legend through opposition writings and speeches." But here the French paper and M. Jaurès part company. The Socialist leader is charged with attributing too great an influence

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to the forgery. There is no evidence that the court-martial heeded it at all. Anyhow, concludes the important Paris organ, why not leave all these curious details to posterity?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLICY OF WILLIAM II. IN BRAZIL.

HAS Germany, or has she not, designs of a political nature in matters relating to South America? The question is put by that capable and accurate student of world politics, Roland de Marès, in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and he considers it a matter of immediate and great moment. "The Americans assert very emphatically," he observes, "that they will never tolerate Germany's establishment in any portion whatever of the new world. It is, moreover, well known that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is the alpha and omega of United States (foreign) policy. But the problem is to determine whether one or other of the great European Powers will not succeed in overcoming this obstacle":

"It is with reference to Brazil that attention has been drawn to this subject. In the leading republic of South America there exists a German colony that is developing in the most alarming fashion. Instead of becoming absorbed in the population, like the Spanish, the Italians, and the English, the German immigrants concentrate in one locality, retaining intact their character and national sentiment, forming thus a dominant element whose influence must be reckoned with in certain states of the republic. Instead of acting like the mass of foreigners who settle in a new country and who think only of deriving profit from their own industrial capacity in places where European methods are still imperfectly known, the Germans aim particularly at furthering the commerce and industry of Germany in all they undertake over there, and they have succeeded in monopolizing some lines of Brazilian trade. If this procedure had but an exclusively commercial aim, it would afford no special ground for anxiety. But there is more than this involved. While flooding Brazil with products from over the Rhine, these thousands of immigrants keep up a political propaganda which represents Germany as the only European Power capable of protecting the states of Latin America from the ambitions of the United States."

Cost what it may, the design is that Germany shall secure a footing in South America, says this interpreter of the situation. "If certain rumors are trustworthy, the Government of Rio Janeiro has been sounded as to the possibility of carving a pan-German state out of Brazilian territory; but it goes without saying that this idea was most unfavorably received, a fact which explains the tortuous denials of official Germans." The authority we are quoting looks forward to a time when Emperor William will feel called upon to take measures with reference to his thousands of subjects in South America, "measures which may greatly provoke the Brazilian Government and lead to difficulties of which Germany will certainly take advantage to impair to an extent the integrity of the republic":

"It is somewhat foolish in the official press of Germany to repudiate these German intentions. To any one who studies events it is apparent that Germany is seeking by all possible and impossible means, to gain a footing in South America. She would like to accomplish this without provoking the hostility of the United States, without coming into conflict with the great republic of the north; but she has not succeeded yet, and it may be conjectured that she will not succeed soon. In the recent complications over Venezuela she did all that was humanly possible to embroil matters. It was owing to the absolutely peaceful dispositions of President Roosevelt that we did not see a tragic termination to the grotesque adventure into which the Berlin cabinet led the London cabinet with the sole purpose of involving the latter with the United States. The action that miscarried against Venezuela we shall now see Germany renew at every more or less favorable opportunity against no matter what other South American state until she surprises the careful watch the Americans maintain in regard to all that concerns the Monroe Doctrine or until the day arrives when these same Americans resolve to bring to a forcible end all European designs upon these nations of the new world."

What will be the outcome of that contest which our authority thinks he foresees? He tells us that the United States will be victorious and that "Germany is preparing for herself a humiliation from which her prestige will suffer immensely not only on the other side of the Atlantic but also in Europe." Yet it must be noted that competent and disinterested observers in Germany repudiate all official schemes for the creation of a German state in Brazil. The *Nation* (Berlin), a Liberal weekly, is emphatic on this point. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says also:

"German advocates of colonization in Brazil have taken pains to impress upon their countrymen in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, as well as in the fatherland, that no political ends can be subserved by the exploitation of those territories. In the past the plan may have been favored by some Germans, but the situation is so well understood now that violent change is no longer contemplated."

The same paper says the United States has no intention of making conquests in Brazil, but American capital is beginning to flow into the South American republic and American commerce will probably become dominant there. The London *Times* has drawn down upon itself, however, the denunciation of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* by printing a series of communications from its correspondents on "German projects in Brazil." One of these communications ran, in part:

"Long before the Venezuela question arose, the action of certain German associations for promoting the interests of the fatherland beyond the seas had, to my knowledge, attracted the attention of more than one continental chancellery, and had certainly not escaped observation at the White House at Washington. The German embassy in that capital was known to be the chief center of Teutonic transoceanic efforts. Some curious revelations might be made on the subject."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

FARRAGUT ON SEA POWER.—"When Admiral Farragut was making his memorable tour round the world in the *Franklin* the King of Greece boarded his ship at Athens," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "and brought up the question of the relative merits of wooden vessels and ironclads. The admiral's view seems almost startling to-day. 'Give me,' said he, 'a wooden ship. If an iron plate is knocked away by a cannon-ball, where are you? Whereas if a hole is made in the hull of the *Franklin* it can be stopped up in no time.'"

CASTRO'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.—"The terrible, sanguinary conflagration of men, things, and events has swept along, subduing everything except the majesty of the sovereignty which you represent and the opposed and always victorious authority which I exercise, which have risen from the conflict with their prestige brightened by the tremendous proofs to which they have been submitted." Thus President Castro in his latest message to the congress of Venezuela, published in *The Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas). The executive proceeds: "In the deep furrow opened by those extraordinary events, Providence must have sown the seed of something entirely new which must soon exercise a favorable influence on the destinies of the nation, something superior, the name and nature of which we do not even know. If it is painful that so much blood and so many tears should have been shed, it is consolatory to think that their bitter stream, by the law of compensation, will go to fecundate something which should correspond with the aspirations of the present time."

CHINA'S VIEW OF US.—"Now, of all the countries in the world to-day, Great Britain and Russia are the most powerful," says the *Shen Pao* (Shanghai), a Chinese native paper, quoted in *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), a British organ. "Then come France, Germany, and Japan. With regard to the United States of America, it is not inferior to Great Britain and Russia either in wealth or in strength, but it assumes a somewhat different attitude, inasmuch as it has been pursuing a more or less non-interfering policy ever since the time of Washington. Hitherto, the United States has had no ambition for territorial aggrandizement, and consequently it has been able to maintain most friendly relations with all the other countries, who have never for a single moment doubted its good intention or envied its greatness and prosperity. Recently, however, the United States has gradually commenced to meddle in the affairs of other countries, thereby showing that it, like all the other Powers, has also an anxiety to become a world power. Now, since the United States has such a motive, it will one day come into conflict with some other countries, tho, of course, such a day is still very far off from us."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IRISHMEN TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

A LAD OF THE O'FRIELS. By Seumas McManus. Cloth, 5¾ x 7¾ in., 296 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"HEREIN I do not sound the depths nor trace the currents of Irish life, nor show its billows and surges. To abler hands I leave this task. Come, a summer idler, to this little tale." This is the way in which Mr. Seumas McManus begins the preface to his latest book, and it is from the point of view of an idler among books that this tale must be judged. The story wanders over hill and dale, there is a good deal of pleasant and irrelevant talk, quaint philosophizing, and stories about the "little people" told before a peat fire. A narrow thread of a love interest holds the book loosely together, and it is written in a reminiscent spirit which is very pleasant.

SEUMAS McMANUS.

Yet after one has given credit to certain genial qualities which may be found in almost all of the author's work, one feels that the story has tripped along a little too lightly on the surface of Irish life. It is too good to be true, too much of a Donegal fairy tale, to make the best of reading even for an idle summer afternoon. The book has the monotony of an eternally smiling face. One is safe in asserting that a town full of Irish people, so kindly, simple, tolerant, and peaceable, will never be found this side of the promised land. We are willing to have our novelists lead us to the peaceful and idyllic spots of earth; but the less interest of plot, the more human interest there must be. Nor does the kindly spirit need to be sacrificed to attain this end. There is a certain window in Thrums, for instance, through which readers may observe very real people passing up and down the crowded village street. It would, no doubt, be a fine thing for Ireland if there existed many hamlets like that described by Mr. McManus; but our New York police force would not in that case be the impressive body it is, for no Irishman would have emigrated. Idealized a little less, with a touch more of reality, the book would have been one of the most delightful of its kind. As it is, there are certain pictures in it that linger with you after you have finished, and it is a real out-of-door story.

A STUDY IN DRAB TONES.

ANNA OF THE FIVE TOWNS. By Arnold Bennett. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 360 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE style in which this simple tale is told is so exactly suited to it that the author must be credited with that much artistic achievement. But "Anna of the Five Towns" is not an oppressively engaging girl. The merit of the tale is its veracity in portraying provincial English life in a community largely composed of Wesleyan Methodists. Five contiguous towns are united by a single winding thoroughfare, eight miles long, and Bursley, the mother of them, is "the ancient home of the potter," and "has an antiquity of a thousand years." Five Towns is the name of this aggregation, but all the actors in the story live in Bursley.

It is a very realistic story. Something of the simplicity and directness of Maxim Gorky breathe in it, and now and then a lurid touch comes into the gradation of drab tones which pervade the canvas. The author is severely impersonal, and narrates with strange aloofness from the beings he is evoking. Anna is almost unsympathetically analyzed. She is the daughter of a miserly old fellow, Ephraim Tellwright, and has a young half-sister, Agnes. Life in that household is shorn of nearly all that entitles it to the name.

You are led to expect things of Anna, however. A rocket goes hissing upward, with spasmodic jumps as it nears its altitude, and you wait for its bursting and—it doesn't burst. It just flickers out. The climax of Anna is somewhat similar, inasmuch as it comes so gently as to fail to convey the emotional value which, after all, it really possesses. A smart young man, a paradigm of conventional virtues, falls in love with her, and she thinks she does with him. He is thirty, nine years older than the girl. There is another youth, Willie Price, something of an oaf, with "a thin, honey-colored mustache." Anna's young sister liked him. "His simple, pale blue eyes had a wistfulness which made her feel toward him as she felt toward her doll when she happened to find it lying neglected on the floor."

Willie and his father get into business troubles; a forgery is committed, the elder man hangs himself, Willie sells out and is to start for Australia to begin life over. As Anna is saying good-by to Willie, the emotional crisis in the story arrives. She put a hand on his shoulder. "Yes," she said again, passionately; "I shall always remember you—always." The hand with which he touched her arm shook like an old man's hand. As their eyes met in an intense and painful gaze, to her, at least, it was revealed that they were lovers. What he had learnt in that instant can only be guessed from his next action."

Anna marries the correct and masterful young man, "whom, with all his excellences, she had never loved." The picture of Willie Price "getting on" in Australia was often in her mind. "This vision of him was her stay." It was good that this was so, but the author denies the reader any such solace. For she mercilessly reveals the "next action" so ominously alluded to shortly before, on Willie Price's part. It was to throw himself into an abandoned pitshaft. The naïveté with which the author imparts this distressing fact is too delicious not to be quoted.

"Neither she (Anna) nor any one in the Five Towns or elsewhere ever heard of Willie Price again. And well might none hear! The abandoned pitshaft does not deliver up its secret."

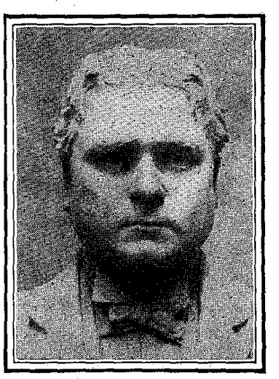
IMPROVING A HINT FROM ROUSSEAU.

SPINNERS OF LIFE. By Vance Thompson. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 294 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE mystic or the tragic seems to be the flame in which the moth of vivacious, youthful imagination loves to scorch the down from its wings. Mr. Robert Chambers made his literary début with "The King in Yellow," which was New York set to Poe-like, creepy fantasies. Mr. Vance Thompson is something of a pen-and-ink relative of Mr. Chambers's, for this novel of metropolitan life is uncanny. A quotation from Jean Jacques Rousseau sowed the seed of "Spinners of Life" in Mr. Thompson's extremely procreative brain: "If, in order that you might inherit a good fortune from a Mandarin, living in some far-away China, whom you had never seen nor heard of, it were necessary for you to merely touch a spot on your wall—would you touch it and kill the Mandarin?"

Jack Gaffney is an easy-going New Yorker of thirty who has "gone broke." He reads this passage from Rousseau by chance, and instantly decides that he, or any fellow, would most certainly "touch the spot." His candles go out and he sees a bright red spot on the wall of his room as he is starting to go to bed. "I'll kill that Mandarin any way," he said, and added, "I'll kill that one for luck." He stepped forward and touched the spot with his forefinger.

Within a short time he learns that an unknown man left him a million (later on, Mr. Thompson, on second thoughts about New York fortunes, makes it ten millions). Then Gaffney's girl comes back from Europe and tells about an episode of the voyage. An old gentleman sitting on deck had exclaimed, "He will!" and then promptly passed away with heart-disease. All this seems pulling the long-bow of grim fancy pretty taut, but there is a heavier strain on it. A red spot appeared on the forehead of the dead gentleman who had left Jack Gaffney his millions, and that young man, not inconsequently, concludes that he is a murderer.



VANCE THOMPSON.

Most readers will probably indulge in a sarcastic smile instead of a cold chill over Mr. Thompson's extravagant juggling. But it must be conceded that the author displays admirable invention in weaving things around this gruesome nucleus. He holds your interest, and that is nine-tenths of the game in imaginary outputs of every class. Mr. Thompson's brain is a wonderfully active one, and he has an acute and worldly knowledge of the world and of the livers of life. Moreover, he has a style that is pungent and virile, if at times straining after cynical epigrams and "strong" writing. There is a Gallic nib to his American pen.

RUSSIA IN ITS LITERATURE.

ANTHOLOGY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Leo Wiener, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Harvard University. In two parts. Part II., The Nineteenth Century. Cloth, 6½ x 9 in., 449 pp. Price, $3 net. G. P. Putnam Sons.

THE first volume of this anthology of Russian literature dealt with the period beginning in the tenth century and ending with the eighteenth. The present volume deals almost wholly with the literature of the nineteenth century, starting with Karamzin (1766) and followed by examples from the work of forty-one poets and novelists, ending with Tolstoy and Gorki, and several contemporaries of lesser fame.

In a volume covering about one hundred and thirteen years the examples are necessarily limited, and in some instances may appear scrappy. The reader unversed in the Russian tongue has, of course, no alternative but to accept them as the best that could be selected for his enlightenment. Judged thus, the result in English dress may seem at

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times disappointing, and especially so in the case of writers at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

In the poets especially there is often a mystic haziness of thought, a lack of direct force and of the clean-cut word that strikes the reader's consciousness. Sometimes, however, one of the earlier poets, as in the case of Lermontov, born 1814, seems more in touch with the feelings of to-day than do some of the men who succeeded him.

Indeed, the whole content of the book goes to show that Russian literature can not, any more than Russian life, be measured by the rules or precedents of Western civilization. At the beginning of the last century culture was confined practically to the upper class, and the sons of that class stood out against the knout-handed tyranny of their fathers. Before this state of things had time to produce wholesome results, the schools of the country were thrown open to the people at large, thus giving a knowledge of letters to many who had neither the background nor the traditions to properly equip them in the race, and who too often fell victims of poverty and persecution. As the author intimates, Russian society from top to bottom was democratized before it was prepared for it. The protest against the higher classes in general resulted in throwing the whole nation into a chaos of protest. This was followed by a negation of all established things, together with inability to found anything permanent. Turgeneff's fathers and sons give, perhaps, as good an example of this state of things as can be found in Russian literature.

LEO WIENER.

All the above-mentioned conditions are shadowed forth, if not always fully described, in the scraps of literature spread before us.

"It is a notable fact," says the author of this work, "that Russia has not produced a single philosopher worthy of the name. . . . Philosophy can have free sway only where there is calm reflection, and reflection lies at the basis of actions only where ideals are formed at a mature age. Unfortunately for Russia, young men have stood behind the cultured movements, and by 'young men' in Russia are understood those who have not yet reached the age of thirty. . . . The consequence has been disastrous."

Elsewhere the author intimates the early age at which Russian authors do their work, and how few of them have achieved anything after forty.

Another noticeable thing is that nearly all the literary men come from among the nobility, the gentry, or the well-to-do people. Two or three were sons of poor village priests, but none has come from the real peasantry, for even Gorky is not by descent a peasant.

THE SHADOWS OF A MINE.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PIT. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7¾ in., 351 pp. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE title which Mrs. Jackson has given to this, her first novel, is somewhat sinister. It is only fair to say at the start that, tho the color throughout is that of the dreariest of mining regions in England, and the persons in the drama are connected with the workings of a coal-mine, the final outcome is written large in a happiness for the majority of them. It is a strong book, with fine, sympathetic feeling for the lowly, and certain passages of tragedy which just escape (if they *do* escape) pronounced melodrama.

MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON.

The literary note supplied by the publishers states that the author, daughter of an English army officer, was born in Bermuda, and in her young womanhood was a pupil teacher in the suburbs of Manchester, like Eliza Whitlake, the heroine of this novel. So she drank in, at her most impressionable age, the flavor and rude homeliness of a mining *milieu*, which she has diffused, with much literary skill, in "The Daughter of the Pit."

The love interest is strong and very human, but the chief charm for the readers of Mrs. Jackson's romance is the intimate knowledge of that subterranean life in the old Bunley pit. A fascinating little figure of that long-chambered underworld, where the "utter darkness is very soft, like velvet, and black," is the "trapper," ten-year-old Tommy. "He had nothing to do but to sit all day long beside a trap-door in the gallery and swing it open each time he heard a train approaching."

Tommy shows himself a hero in the crisis of the story, tho Eliza Whitlake certainly surpasses him, by rescuing her lover from the blazing, falling mine. In the mean time, Eliza's father had lost his way in the thick fog outside, and strays into a portentous quagmire called "The Clutch." It looks as if utter disaster had laid hold of everybody by the heels; but, with sane deftness, all but the villain are extricated, and he dies a perfectly horrible death that would make the Bowery "gods" howl themselves hoarse with approval.

Mrs. Jackson is realistic in her school, and gives to these drastic happenings no little awesomeness. In portraying the mine she invests it with almost personal qualities, something after the fashion of Victor Hugo. The simple tragedies, commonplace in character, but rendered pathetic by the sympathy and sincerity with which they are depicted, are very moving. There is not much wickedness, and that is all concentrated in one huge miner, a Hercules with club-feet.

It is an interesting book, simple and strong, written in a clean-cut style, with fine literary passages, and as wholesome as it is fascinating.

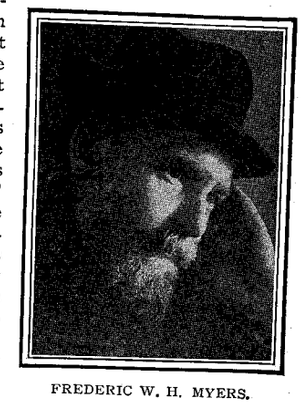
PSYCHIC PHENOMENA AND THEIR MEANING.

HUMAN PERSONALITY AND ITS SURVIVAL OF BODILY DEATH. By Frederic W. H. Myers. In two volumes. Cloth, vol. i., xlvi.-700 pp., vol. ii., xx.-660 pp. Price, $12.00. Longmans, Green, & Co.

THIS is a remarkable book by a remarkable man, who left it as a solemn testament to the world. Frederic Myers was essentially a poet, but he lived nearly all his life in the scientific atmosphere of Cambridge, England. The book before us bears traces of the influence of both character and environment. It touches upon the ultimate mysteries of life with a wealth of imagination only to be expected from a poet, and yet attempts to apply the scientific principle of continuity to a series of phenomena which at first sight are the most discontinuous in human experience. Myers deals in this book with such topics as sleep, hypnotism, planchette, ghosts, and trances, and attempts to connect them together by a long series of reasoning which traces them all to manifestations of what he calls subliminal self. The argument is very complicated, but may perhaps be put shortly in the following series of propositions: The real essence of personality does not reside in the discontinuous stream of consciousness with which we are familiar in our working life. Certain abnormal conditions of the mind indicate that various fragmentary personalities can in case of "multiplex souls" occupy the stream of consciousness. The phenomena of genius, of dreams, and of that self-suggested form of dream known as hypnotism show that there is a deeper self underlying the more superficial stream of consciousness, tho it may at times project itself into the stream. This Myers calls Subliminal Self.

Myers brings a certain amount of evidence that this Subliminal Self can transfer its activity in space, and especially can by what is known as "telepathy" influence other selves by means seemingly different from the ordinary physical senses. So, too, in the case of what used to be known as "possession" other selves seem capable of entering into the body of a person and of communicating their thoughts and experiences to the new body. If this be so, argues Myers, is it not possible that personality when divorced from the body may make its influence felt on other souls? In short, may not ghosts be real, projections of discarnate spirits, and have we not here the required scientific and experimental proof of the continuance of human personality?

Put thus baldly, Myers' arguments may not appear very convincing. The very instances of multiplex personality which he adduces would seem to prove that human beings are what the African savages think them to be—syndicates of souls. His argument assumes the real existence of telepathy, which has been by no means scientifically established. The whole book is itself a sequel to his previous work, "Phantasms of the Living," which again was not over-conclusive to the scientific mind. But notwithstanding these superficial objections to the line of argument taken by Myers, there can be no doubt that his work will give pause to those who deny the possibility of any communication other than by the ordinary senses, and it brings into line a whole series of phenomena which are undoubtedly facts of certain abnormal states of consciousness, but the significance of which has utterly escaped previous inquirers. How far it will be convincing depends very much upon temperament.



FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

Perhaps the most serious objection to it lies in the character of Myers himself. One may approach a problem of this kind on two methods, readiness to collect the facts impartially and to "follow the facts out of the window" if necessary, or one may search only for those facts which point in certain directions. There is no doubt that Myers was simply obsessed by the idea of a life after death, and in his search for facts it was scarcely possible for him to have avoided the tendency to observe and interpret facts in favor of his preconceived views. His wish, in short, was father to his thoughts. All this, however, makes the book the more interesting to read and to study, and by an ingenious method the main argument is kept within reasonable limits in the chapters of the book, while the elaborate evidence is relegated to the appendices which take up even greater space than the text. Whatever our judgment on the validity of the arguments contained in the book may be, there can be no doubt of its sincerity, its thoroughness of treatment, and the suggestive spirit in which some of the profoundest problems of life and theology are dealt with in its pages.

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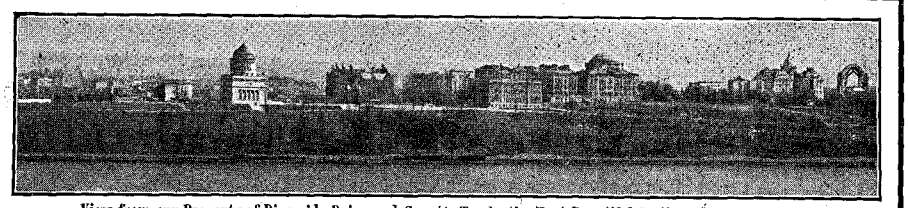

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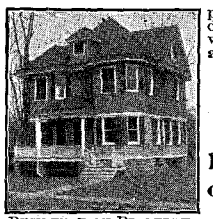

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Mr. Claghorn's Daughter."—Hilary Trent. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.)

"Practical Points in Nursing."—Emily A. M. Stoney. (W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia, $1.75 net.)

"Trust Finance."—E. S. Meade. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Musical Education."—Albert Lavignac. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"A Puritan Witch."—Marvin Dana. (The Smart Set Publishing Company, New York.)

"Youth of Famous Americans."—Louis Albert Banks. (Eaton & Mains, $0 50.)

"The Evolution of Man and His Mind."—S. V. Clevenger. (Evolution Publishing Company, Chicago, $5.)

"The Republics of Plato."—Book III. Translated by Alexander Kerr. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

"The Root of All Kinds of Evil."—Rev. Stewart Sheldon. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"The Joyous Heart."—Viola Roseboro'. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Deep Sea Vagabonds."—Albert Sonnichsen. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Darby O'Gill and the Good People."—Herminie Templeton. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Water Fowl Family."—Leonard C. Sanford and Others. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"The Care of the Baby."—J. P. Crozer Griffith. (W. B. Saunders & Co., $1.50 net.)

"With the Trees."—Maud Going. (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"The Better Way."—Charles Wagner. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.)

"Pilgrim Alden."—Augustus E. Alden. (James H. Earle & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

"That Printer of Udell's."—Harold R. Wright. (The Book Supply Company, Chicago, $1.50.)

"Cymbeline."—William Shakespeare. Edited by Edward Dowden. (The Bowen Merrill Company.)

"The Certainty of a Future Life in Mars."—Edited by L. P. Gratacap. (Brentano's, New York.)

"The Untilled Field."—George Moore. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Trees, Shrubs and Vines."—H. E. Parkhurst. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Middle-Aged Love Stories."—Josephine Daskam. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Adventures of Harry Revel."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Torchbearer.

(J. B. M., NOVEMBER 29, 1902.)

By EDITH WHARTON.

Great cities rise and have their fall; the brass
That held their glories molders in its turn,
Hard granite rots like an uprooted weed,
And ever on the palimpsest of earth
Impatient Time rubs out the word he writ.
But one thing makes the years its pedestal,
Springs from the ashes of its pyre, and claps
A skyward wing above its epitaph—
The will of man willing immortal things.

The ages are but baubles hung upon
The thread of some strong lives—and one slight wrist
May lift a century above the dust;
For Time,
The Sisyphean load of little lives,
Becomes the globe and scepter of the great.
But who are these that, linking hand in hand,
Transmit across the twilight waste of years
The flying brightness of a kindled hour?

College Gowns, Pulpit Gowns, Choir Gowns, Judges' Gowns

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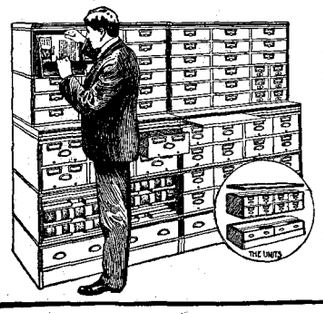

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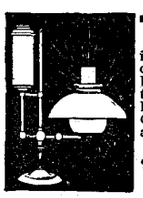

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Not always, nor alone, the lives that search
How they may snatch a glory out of heaven
Or add a height to Babel; oftener they
That in the still fulfilment of each day's
Pacific order hold great deeds in leash,
That in the sober sheath of tranquil tasks
Hide the attempered blade of high emprise,
And leap like lightning to the clap of fate.

So greatly gave he, nurturing 'gainst the call
Of one rare moment all the daily store
Of joy distilled from the acquitted task,
And that deliberate rashness which bespeaks
The pondered action passed into the blood;
So swift to harden purpose into deed
That, with the wind of ruin in his hair,
Soul sprang full-statured from the broken flesh,
And at one stroke he lived the whole of life,
Poured all in one libation to the truth,
A brimming cup whose drops shall overflow
On deserts of the soul long beaten down
By the brute hoof of habit, till they spring
In manifold upheaval to the sun.
Call here no high artificer to raise
His wordy monument—such lives as these
Make death a dull misnomer and its pomp
An empty vesture. Let resounding lives
Reecho splendidly through high-piled vaults
And make the grave their spokesman—such as he
Are as the hidden streams that, underground,
Sweeten the pastures for the grazing kine,
Or as spring airs that bring through prison bars
The scent of freedom; or a light that burns
Immutably across the shaken seas,
Forevermore by nameless hands renewed,
Where else were darkness and a glutted shore.

—In April *Scribner's Magazine.*

Two Sonnets.

By JAMES WHITEHEAD.

I.

LOVE'S BLOSSOMING.

Beloved, in the garden of my heart
There fell one night a solitary seed:
I knew not whence it came nor what its part,
Nor of what nourishment it might have need.
Wearied with wandering through the ether wide
It slept, and, when its weariness was gone,
Said, "In this pleasant spot will I abide,
And with the fairest claim comparison."
Startled, I watched with keen and constant eyes
The growth to bud and blossom of my guest,
Like one to whom 'tis very Paradise
To see her infant drain her ample breast;
And, lo! I found one happy evening hour,
My heart was harboring Love's immortal flower.

II.

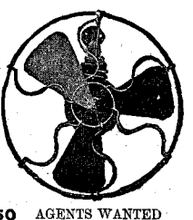
LOVE'S DISDAIN.

Our love is not the prating world's concern:
What right have they thy worth to criticize?
How can they hope thy graces to discern,
Who only own unsympathetic eyes?
It may be that they think thou art not fair,
And thy great goodness merely commonplace,
When, all the while, it is my pen's despair
In living lines these very things to trace.
To me thou art a being bright as day,
Fairer than Truth, if such a thing could be,
Pure as the Maid who shames the stars away,
And to her bosom draws the restless sea.
Let no one seek these merits to disprove,
Who has not seen thee through the eyes of love.

—In April *Blackwood's Magazine* (London).

WATER MOTOR FAN

$1.50 Can be connected with any spigot or attached to wall. Any person can adjust it easily and without effort. **Diameter, 10 inches. Makes 2000 Revolutions a Minute.** Throws a current of air as strong as any $15 electric fan, without any noise or annoyance. It has no equal for the sick-room.



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Here are a few of the Bargains:—

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$15 Suits reduced to $10
$25 Suits reduced to $16.67
$30 Suits reduced to $20

Etamine Costumes, extremely dressy, light in weight, cool:
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$24 Costumes reduced to $16

Latest designs in Traveling, Walking and Dressy Skirts, with just the right style to them, made of cool Summer-weight materials, former price $5, reduced to $3.34.
$6 Skirts reduced to $4
$7.50 Skirts reduced to $5
$10 Skirts reduced to $6.67
$12 Skirts reduced to $8

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Successors Whitman Saddle Co.
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Coming Events.

May 12–14.—Conventions of the American Surgical and the American Physicians' Associations at Washington.

May 12–15.—Convention of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, at Cleveland, O.

Convention of the Woman's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of the United States, at Allegany, Pa.

May 12–16.—Convention of the International Chiefs of Police Association, at New Orleans.

May 14–15.—Convention of the National Christian Association, at Chicago.

May 18–23.—Convention of the American Humorist-Poet Philosophers, at Baltimore.

May 19–22.—National Reunion of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, at New Orleans.

Current Events.

Foreign.

MANCHURIA.

April 27.—China refuses to grant the demands of Russia.

United States Minister Conger protests to China against features of Russia's proposals.

The Russian Foreign Office denies making several of the points reported as being claimed.

April 29.—The Japanese Foreign Office announces that Russia has evacuated the Province of Shing-King, Manchuria.

It is reported that Russia has demanded that the Liau River be closed to navigation by other nations than Russia.

THE BALKANS.

April 29.—A conflict between Turkish troops and insurgents is reported in Macedonia.

April 30.—The Ottoman Bank, at Salonica, is blown up by dynamite, and the disorder spreads throughout the city.

May 1.—The Turks are massing 25,000 troops at Verosulich, Albania.

May 2.—The police of Salonica discover that the main districts of the town had been undermined by the conspirators; an Austrian squadron arrives at Salonica.

May 3.—Italy sends eight war-ships to Salonica.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 27.—King Edward arrives in Rome and President Loubet arrives at Tunis.

General Vasquez, the fugitive president of San Domingo, arrives in Cuba.

Further disorders occur in France over the enforcement of the law excluding the religious orders.

April 28.—President Castro issues a decree defining the status of foreigners in Venezuela.

April 29.—King Edward visits the Pope at the Vatican.

The British Government has postponed the expedition under General Manning in view of the recent British reverses in Somaliland.

The United States European squadron arrives at Marseilles.

April 30.—President Loubet lands at Marseilles on his return from Algiers and is greeted by Rear-Admiral Cotton, of the American squadron.

Anti-foreign Chinese attack a party of American engineers engaged on the Canton-Hankow Railroad.

May 1.—King Edward arrives in Paris.

The British case in the Alaskan boundary dispute is submitted to the American Ambassador in London.

May 2.—Emperor William arrives in Rome.

May 3.—The Emperor visits the Pope at the Vatican.

Korea makes a concession to Japan of three whaling-stations on the coast, with fishing privileges to Japanese subjects.

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A PERFECT SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM

And a Complete Shoe Polishing Outfit for 25c. Sufficient for 100 shines. It is in a tube. You can't spill it. Shoes wear one-third longer where Shushine is used exclusively, as it never hardens or crackles the leather. It is easy to apply and quick to polish.

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SPECIAL. Send us the name of your paint or drug dealer **who does not handle our wax** and we will forward you, free of cost, one can of wax (retail value 30 cts.) sufficient to finish one small floor. SENT FREE—Valuable booklet, "The Proper Treatment for Hardwood Floors." Gives good suggestions. If interested in hardwood floors ask for catalogue showing new designs. Any good carpenter can lay our hardwood floors over old floors.

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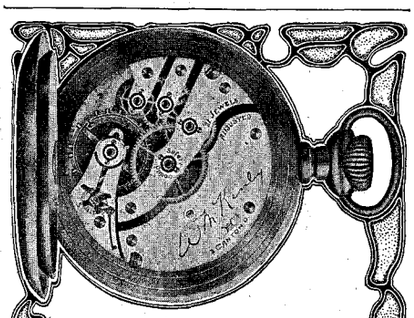
"The Hardwood Floor Authorities"



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Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

April 27.—President Roosevelt travels through Nebraska, speaking at Lincoln and Omaha.

April 28.—The President speeds through Iowa, speaking at Des Moines and other places.

April 29.—President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, members of the Cabinet, and other public men arrive in St. Louis to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition dedication ceremonies.

April 30.—The President makes an address at the dedication of the exposition buildings at St. Louis.

May 1.—The President speaks at Kansas City and Topeka.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 27.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the negro disfranchisement clause in the Alabama constitution.

The portion of General Miles's report containing charges of cruelty by officers and soldiers is made public.

Postmaster-General Payne sends the papers in the Tyner case to the Attorney-General.

April 28.—The New York Court of Appeals sustains the Franchise Tax law and declares the Eight-Hour Labor law unconstitutional.

Arguments for and against the extradition to England of the promoter, Whitaker Wright, are begun before the United States Supreme Court.

Admiral Dewey and his staff sail on the *Mayflower* to inspect the North Atlantic squadron.

April 29.—James C. McReynolds is appointed Assistant Attorney-General to succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

Fifty or more persons are killed by the explosion of Turtle Mountain, overhanging Frank, N. W. T.

President Baer, at the Interstate Commerce investigation, says he will increase the price of coal 10 cents per ton and gradually advance it until it reaches $5 at tidewater.

April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis are dedicated.

James Howard is found guilty of the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky.

May 1.—The case of the United States in the Alaskan Boundary question is submitted to the British Ambassador in Washington.

May 2.—Several new appointments are made by the Treasury Department and Secretary Cortelyou.

Bishop Spaulding in a lecture at Peoria, Ill., defends the labor-unions.

May 3.—An express train dashes through a crowd of excursionists standing on the tracks at the station at Detroit, and kills fifteen persons.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

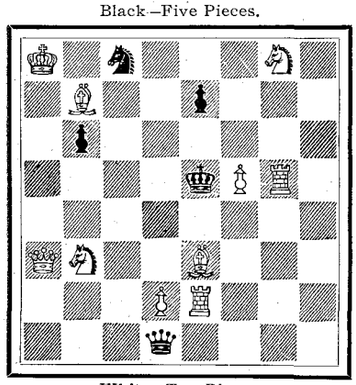
First-Prize Two-er.

Problem 732.

L. MOTTO: "Regina I."

By J. VAN DYK, Zuid-Holland.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

In everything pertaining to health the nearer we get to Nature and to Nature's ways the better we are. Perfect filtration is absolutely necessary to make water the true, wholesome solvent it is intended to be.

The National Filter

is patterned closely along natural lines and is based strictly upon Nature's methods. The finest quality of tripoli stone is the filtering medium used, and its construction and action are such as to positively remove every trace of bacterial and animal matter. Hence absolutely pure water is the result. The National Filter never needs taking apart for cleaning—there is no removal of the stone, and anybody can clean it thoroughly in three minutes.

Made in all sizes for the home, the office and large institutions. Installation is direct with the supply pipe and in no way interferes with water drawn direct from faucet. Write for illustrated booklet, "Pure Water in Nature's Own Way"—it's free.

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Perfect Food Means Perfect Health
Perfect health means bright, sparkling eyes, a clear complexion, a sweet breath, sound white teeth, an active brain and a symmetrical body.
101

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

is a perfect food because it is complete in itself for the perfect nourishment of the whole body. (Read that statement again.) SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT IS MADE IN THE MOST HYGIENIC FOOD LABORATORY IN THE WORLD. The wheat is thoroughly cooked and spun out into porous shreds and is, therefore, naturally light and short without the use of yeast, baking powders, fats or chemicals of any kind. It is crisp and compels the teeth to perform their natural exercise. This means perfect digestion, perfect health and immediate relief from constipation. Sold by all Grocers. Send for "The Vital Question" (Cook Book, illustrated in colors) FREE. Address

The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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and strong enough to last a lifetime. Close fitting top makes it dust-tight and odor-proof

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is useful as an ordinary bucket, but better, safer, stronger and more economical for servants, janitors, stablemen, etc. Made of corrugated steel galvanized. Two sizes: 5 and 7 gallons.

Sold by house furnishing and hardware dealers.

THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

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STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Don't wait until your wife or servants **Cut Their Hands**

BUY A

Yankee Cork Puller

An up and down motion of the handle draws the tightest cork and automatically discharges it. No effort. No trouble. No broken bits of cork left in the bottle. Never slips. Lasts a lifetime. Fastens to sideboard, door-jamb or other upright surface. Cannot get lost.

Ask the hardware dealer, or sent direct, express prepaid, on receipt of price

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Nickel Plated, - $1.25
Silver " - 3.50

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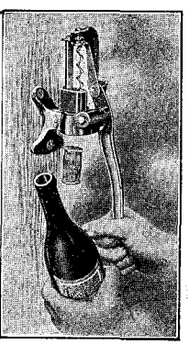

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Mark XXXI

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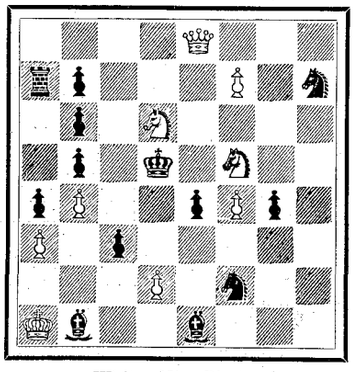
First-Prize Three-er.

Problem 754.

LXII. MOTTO: "Immortale Jecur."
By EMILE PRADIGNAT, Saujon, France.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Judges' Award.

TWO-MOVERS.

First Prize, Problem 732 (l.) by J. Van Dyk, 89½ points.

Second Prize, Problem 711 (xxix.) by D. T. Broek, 88¾ points.

Third Prize, Problem 688 (vi.) by K. Kondelik, 88 points.

Honorable Mention.

Problem 724 (xlii.) by J. Colpa, 87 points.
Problem 692 (x.) by K. Fiala, 86 points.

THREE-MOVERS.

First Prize, Problem 754 (lxii.) by E. Pradignat, 87 points.

Second Prize, Problem 718 (xxxvi.) by Dr. Th. Schaad, 86½ points.

Third Prize, Problem 742 (lx.) by K. Kondelik, 85½ points.

Honorable Mention.

Problem 698 (xvi.) by A. F. MacKenzie, 84½.

Of the two-ers, Mr. Reichhelm writes: "No. 732 is to my mind the most difficult two-er in your Tourney. There are many plausible 'trys,' and the real point of the mate is not discovered except by an exhaustive analysis. The subtle master *coup de repos* is decidedly *not* on the surface; but when found, the beautiful pose of the composition is revealed, with the dangerous black Queen on very active duty.

No. 711 is a most beautiful and striking composition. There is more *red paint* in this than in No. 732, and for that reason it may find more favor among solvers than its pale-faced sister. The key-move is a veritable *coup de théâtre!*

"No. 688 is a plain-looking edifice easy to enter. When you have examined its mechanism you find a marvelous N. S. E. W. arrangement of mates by Rooks, unique in problem-literature."

Concerning the three-ers, Mr. Carpenter writes: "In 754, the key is slow, sly, and slick. There are six fine variations in every one of which *all*

"That's Meat and Drink To Me."
—SHAKESPEARE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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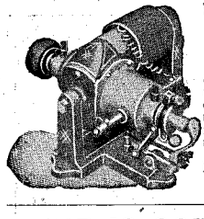

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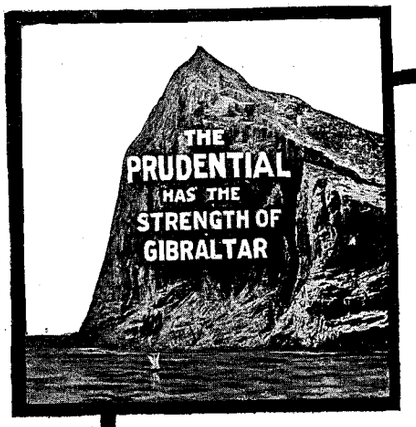

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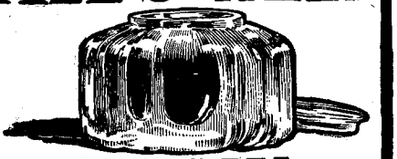

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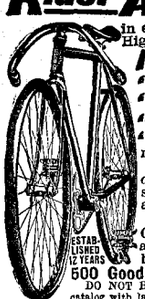

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greatest problematists of the world. The Chess-Editor desires to thank those who sent problems; to express his obligations to Messrs. Carpenter and Reichhelm for their work as Judges, and to make known his pleasure over the very successful conclusion of this our First Problem-Tourney.

Solution of Problems.

No. 827. Q—Kt 3.

No. 828.

1. Kt—B 2 / K—Q 4	2. B—R 2 ch / K—K 5	3. Kt—Kt 3, mate	
	2. ..... / R—Kt 6	3. Kt—B 3, mate	
1. ..... / B x R	2. Kt x P / Any	3. Q—R sq, mate	
1. ..... / R x R	2. Kt—Kt 4 / Any	3. B x R, mate	
1. ..... / R x B	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K—K 4	3. Q—B 5, mate	
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. Q—Kt 5, mate	
1. ..... / R—R 6 ch	2. Kt x R ch / K—Q 4	3. Q mates	
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3	2. Q—R sq ch / K—B 4	3. Kt x P, mate	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; C. M. Ferrari, Ouray, Colo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; T. H. Malone, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; W. B. H., Marion, Kan.

827: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; F. Alsip, Ogden, Ill.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; A. S. B., North Berwick, Me.; J. F. Shultz, Cherokee, Ia.; T. W. Solge, Augusta, Ga.

Comments (827): "Pretty, tho light"—M. M.; "Artistic and beautiful"—F. S. F.; "A neat lightweight, with good key and a piquant play"—F. G.; "Fine"—A. K.; "Beautiful"—D. H. W.; "Crafty key"—H. W. F.

828: "Clever variations and fine key"—M. M.; "Difficult and brilliant; but disfigured by duals and short mates"—F. S. F.; "Fine, but not as brilliant as 822"—W. T. St. A.; "Not great, but a good, strong, modern, all-round problem"—F. G.; "Easily takes its place in the first rank"—A. K.; "An exceedingly difficult key, one of the very best"—E. B. K.

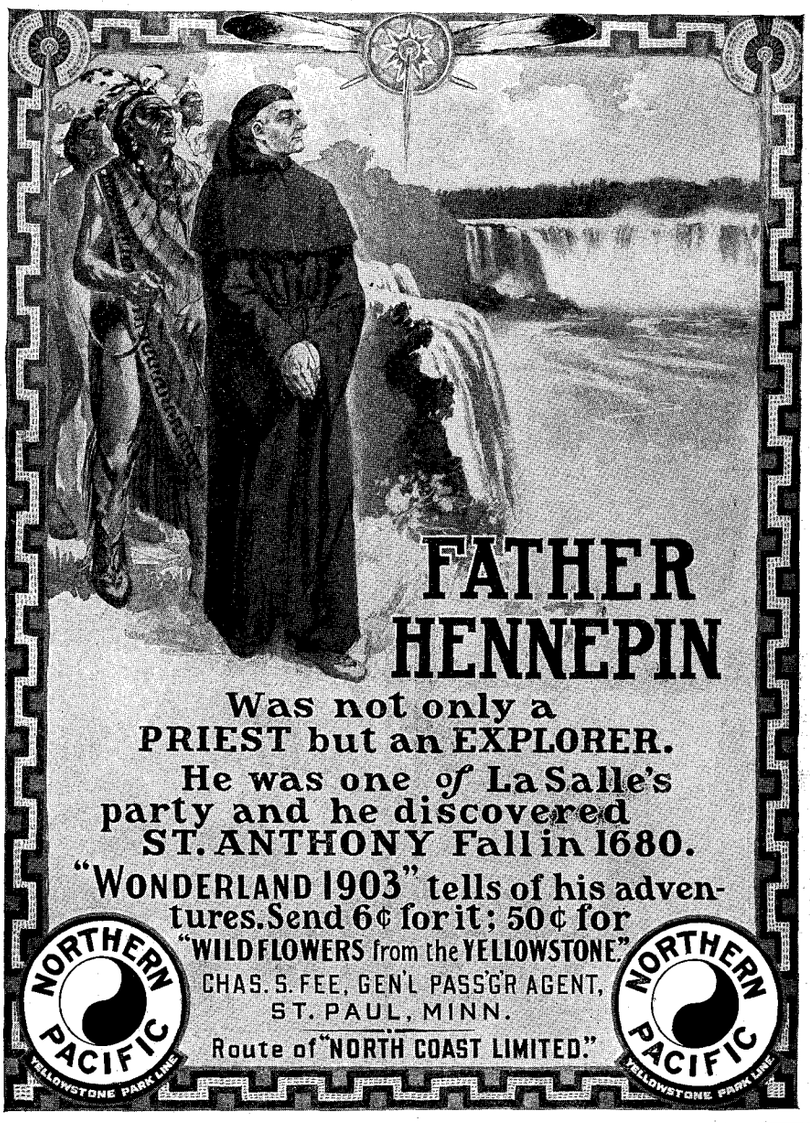
In addition to those reported, T. H. M. got 826; R. H. R., W. R., W. B. H., 825 and 826.

Answers to Correspondents.

Dr. F. V., New York City.—The explanation of notation and other information are given in our little book, "First Lessons in Chess."

S. R.—You can not "Castle" out of check.

L. N. T.—Problems are not end-games. They are positions in which mate is forced in a specified number of moves.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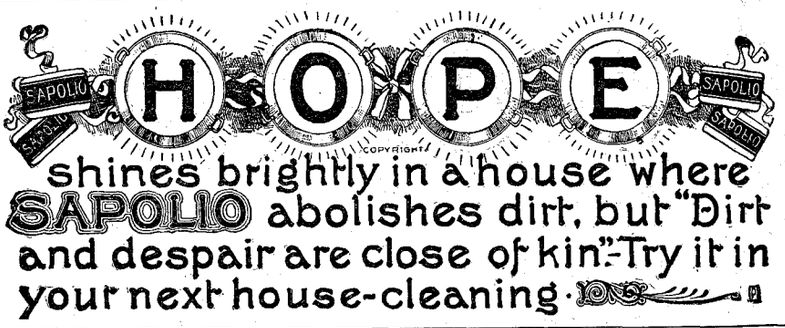

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